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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X. NO. 260 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1922. TWO ANNAS

Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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MANY HAVE USED IT.

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Memonwada Road, P. N. 2. BOMBAY.

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AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th November ..	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
28th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,100
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia. Have only limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
7th November ..	MALDA	8,964
21st ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923 ,,		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	* NAGINA	....
2nd February ..	* GAMARIA	....
16th ,, ..	* A Steamer	....

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

About		
3rd November	KASHGAR	
17 th ,,	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nellore.
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kalyan.
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Khyber.
28th Feb.	SOUDAN...	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November..	NALDERA	15,825
15th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th January ..	MOREA	10,911
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
15th November	TAROBA	East & S. Africa
3rd ,, ..	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd ,, ..	NAVASA	Karachi direct
4th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting
7th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast
9th ,, ..	BAMORA	P. Gulf viaKarach

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co, Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

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P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

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N.Y.K. LINE.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	23 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	13 Nov.	25 Nov.
Moji Maru ..	Y. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, art fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

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Fortnightly sailings between Bomboy, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to den and

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalavijaya ..	7,250	10th November
s. s. Holmberg ..	5,100	17th ,,
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	20th ,,

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.

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BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.

Bank Street.

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Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by Post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Telephone No. 5123.

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ASSETS EXCEED.. .. Rs. 1,94,00,000

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Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
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A

WANTED—People interested in public speaking to apply for correspodence course in oratory, to the COLLEGE OF ORATORY, Surat.
A R5371

WANTED—An expert and experienced MANAGER, having full knowledge of a canvasser. Apply sharp THE RELIANCE PRINTING PRESS, 2nd Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R5346

WANTED—Energetic and Experienced CANVASSERS and SALESMEN to push forth our cigarettes. Apply in person to G. A. KAMAT, C/o Pranlal & Co., 5th Khetwadi Lane.
A R5343

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR coal and coke on fixed monthly allowance and commission. Only experienced gentlemen of influence need apply to Post Box 523, alcutta.
R. 5316.

WANTED for the AE. AR. SM. SPINNING MILL, Vepery, Madras, an ELECTRICIAN with three phase alternating H. T. and L. T. experience; should also have fair mechanical knowledge. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the MANAGER.
A 14741

WANTED—A TEACHER (Lower Secondary) to coach up a boy of 3rd Standard (8 years old) Marathi, two hours daily. Apply in writing with terms or personally, between 7 and 9 a.m., to Mr. H. M. RAO, No. 45, Topiwalla's Bungalow (Top Floor), Lamington Road, Bombay.
A R5334

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of BAND MASTER, 2nd K. E. O. Goorkha Rifles. Applicants must be certificated Military Band Masters (Kneller Hall). Pay Rs. 309 per mensem and free bungalow. Appointment from 1st March, 1923. Apply BAND PRESIDENT 2nd K. E. O. Goorkhas, Dehra Doon, U. P.
A 14611

WANTED—Applications are invited for a temporary CLERKSHIP in the J. J. Hospital on Rs. 60, plus Rs. 15 House Rent, per month. Only those who have experience in office work and have passed one of the qualifying Examinations for Government Service, need apply to the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, with copies of testimonials before the 10th of November, 1922. R. M. CARTER, C.B., F.R.C.S., Lt.-Col., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital.
A14732

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TO BE LET—For Hindus only. A well-ventilated AIRY BUNGALOW at Walkeshwar Road, near Government House. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road.
C R5319

TO BE LET for high class Hindoos, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Sea view. Apply Third Floor between 12 to 3 p.m.
C R5342

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C R5349

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOMS, GARRAGES and BLOCKS with every facilities and electrical pump for water in a new building Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Kumbala P. O., WASSIAWAL ASSOMAL & CO.
C R5164

TO LET—At Hughes Road in our new Building spacious FLATS, fitted with electric light and fan, with all modern conveniences, healthy and comfortable, moderate rent, apply for further particulars to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
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Ga R5254

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CHEAP and little used PULLEYS and SHAFTINGS with several other Rice, Mill machineries for sale. Apply for particulars to Mr. ABDUL REZAK H. SHERFUDDIN FAKIH, Bhiwandi (Dist. Thana.).
K R5275

FOR SALE—One second-hand GREENS' ECONOMISER of 96 Tubes, complete with scrapers, Gearing, etc., in working order. Apply Box No. 8636, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 14678

FOR SALE—One Brand New AVERY'S SELF-CONTAINED ROAD WEIGHBRIDGE, complete (no loose weights) Pillar and Steel Yard Pattern "C" for a big Motor Vehicle, suitable to weigh 20 tons of load platform 20 ft. 0 in. by 8 ft. 0 in. and one Brand New BABCOCK and WILCOX MILD STEEL SELF-SUPPORTING CHIMNEY of 7 ft. 0 in. dia by 150 ft. 0 in. high complete with all fittings, foundation bolts and C. I. washers. For prices apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) G. E. SUTCLIFFE, Manager, The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited. Shahpur Mills, Ahmedabad.
K 14663

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FOR SALE, Matheran. BUNGALOW "Nashemanezubeidah", substantially built, central adjoining Superintendent's Bungalow. Offers invited till middle November. For particulars apply A. KAMAL FYZEE, Yeravda, POONA.
G R5310

FOR SALE—Well furnished BUNGALOW namely "Record Hall" Civil line Bund Road near "Pabani Hall". Apply to DAWOOD HASHUM EAST STREET.
G R5327

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FOR SALE—BENTLEY'S complete PHRASE CODE and A. B. C. Code, 5th, Edition. HAJEE NOORMOHAMED, Bookseller, 118, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
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C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE. Junner (Poona) teach Accountancy by post. Standing 15 years. Apply for prospectus. Fees moderate.
M R5138

THE ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Learn Homeopathy, Electro-homeopathy and Biochemistry and obtain diplomas. Get yourself treated of chronic and complicated diseases and be happy. Obtain medical books, medicines, instruments and accessories, etc. For particulars apply to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, M.D. (Homeo.), Principal.
M R5233

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WANTED—A PARTNER in unrisky business to invest 25,000 to Rs. 30,000. Apply Box flourished from Rs. No. 8659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5335

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50,000 Yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at As. 12 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at As. 14 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Cotton Tweeds for Suits, Skirts, etc., at Re. 1 per yard; 50,000 yards Finest Dhoby Proof Washing Shirtings and Ginghams, at As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard. Finest value in India. Suits, Shirts and Dresses made to measure from the above at moderate prices. Fit, Cut and Style guaranteed. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD. (Late Basel Mission Industrials), CALICUT.
T R5252

WANTED UNSLAKED STONE LIME—About 1½ lakhs of cubic feet within a year's time to be delivered regularly f.o.r. at Lower Parel Station (B. B. & C. I. Rly.). Supply to commence at once. Tenders invited to reach the undersigned by 15th NoKvember, 1922. GAJJAN SINGH CHANDEL, Contractor Patel Building, DeLisle Road, Bombay.
T5306

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Graduated Biochemist,
N. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.
14401

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

THE following Auditors are required for Audit Department of the State:—
(1). One Auditor to audit P. W. D. and Canal accounts.
(2). One Auditor to audit accounts pertaining to Factories, Electric Deptt and Police, etc.
(3). One Auditor to audit Household and Karkhanas accounts.
(4). One Auditor to examine account offices and other miscellaneous accounts.
Only those who have passed accountancy or have experience in P. W. D. or Accountant General's Office need apply. Knowledge of Urdu essential. Starting pay Rs. 75 per mensem.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY,
Rampur State U. P.
C14657

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st November, the REGISTERED OFFICE of the INDO BRITISH CO., LTD., will be REMOVED to No. 2, RAMPART ROW, E. D. SASSOON BUILDING 3RD. FLOOR.

(Sd.) L. J. HALLEN,
Secretary.
C14707

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RESIDENCE FOR THE MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHEB OF KUTCH—NEAR KUTCH MANDVI.

TENDERS are invited for the above before the 30th of November, 1922. The estimated cost of the building is about Rupees 3,00,000 (three lakhs of rupees).

Apply for the particulars and model drawings to the Private Secretary to the Maharaja Saheb of Kutch personally.

Preference will be given to experienced Kutchi contractors.
C14738

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(1) A CLERK, (Matric or S. F.) having good handwriting on a pay of Rs. 40—5/2—80 p.m.
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(3) Three qualified SUB-OVERSEERS on pay of Rs. 70—5—100 plus permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 30 p.m.

All the posts are permanent and pensionable.

Only men possessing the required qualifications should apply to the undersigned upto 20th November, 1922. Please state in your application your mother tongue and also state whether you know Marathi well.

(Sd.) G. M. KAMAT,
President, D. L. B., Kolaba.

Alibag, 30-10-1922.
14737

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture dining table, sideboard, Majestic maker safe, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 5th November 1922, at No. 32 Colaba Chambers (entrance from Sassoon Dock Road) Colaba, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining Waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers Chapel's cottage piano, English steel cash box, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornament and pictures, hatstands, teapoys, "Majestic" safe on stand file cabinet, season wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeded Home and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATUEDAY, the 4th day of November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Retreat" near the Colaba Post Office and opposite the Colaba Church, Middle Colaba, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., (some pieces by John Roberts), comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble and plain topped tables, fancy teapoys, rich carpets, velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, carved blackwood sideboard, pier tables, upholstered Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome hall cabinets rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror and panel door almirahs, roll top office table, revolving book stands, Singer's sewing machine, etc etc.

The property of M. A. Hayeem, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES PRINTED WOOLLEN PRINTS.

On TUESDAY, the 14th November at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madon & Co. and M. H. Chhaganlal & Co:—
Madon No. 4/18—15 Cases each 100 pieces Printed Woollen Prints. (Slightly damaged by moth).

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF STRIPED ZEPHYRE, COTTON SUITING, WHITE UNDER SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, ESSENCES AND COLOUR.

Suit No. 3498 of 1922.
Peter Herrower and Co.
vs.
M. B. Rasulbhoy & Co.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co. attorney for Messrs. Peter Herrower and Co. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction on account and risk of Messrs. M. B. Rasulbhoy & Co. at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street the following:—
6 cases striped shirting zephyre, 1 case cotton suiting.
1 case white under shirts, 1 case handkerchiefs and 14 cases essences colours, and essence oils by Stevenson and Hovel.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMITATION SILVER WIRE, SILVER AND GOLD BUILLIONS, SILVER SPANGLES, SILVER TWISTED LAMETTA, CASES OF BLACK VELVET RIBBONS AND WOOLLEN, CASHMERE.

Under instructions from N. N. Moos Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2416 of 1921 (Pathan vs. Blaschek), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street, on account and risk of Mr. Jivaji Jafferji of Bhuleshwar the following:—
H B and Co: 5466 2 cases each containing 100 lbs. Imit. Silver wire No. 19.
H B & Co.:—5469—2 cases 1 case containing 100 lbs. Imit. Silver Buillions.
H B & Co.: 5468—2 cases, 1 case containing 100 boxes Imit. Silver spangles No. 24 and 26.
H B & Co.:—5470—2 cases 1 case containing 100 lbs. Imit Silver Twisted Lamotta.
H B & Co: 5471—2446—1 case containing 1100 boxes Imit. Silver Twisted Lamotta.
The above goods are of well known maker E. Kuhn, Germany.
H B & Co.: 889—40/43—3 cases each about 620 Bundles Black Velvet Ribbons.
The above goods are of Diamond Brand German make.
On account and risk of the party concerned.
H B.—309—1 case Woollen Cashmere.
H. B.—351—1 case Woollen Cashmere.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 751 BAGS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Mr. Kisonchand Rosiklal at Dhond Bazar on account risk of Messrs. Ratanlal Sadashiv and Co.
751 Bags White Java Sugar ex. s. s. "Rajah". The above bags are lying at B. P. T. Bonded Warehouse.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Ranchordas Bhawan Transferee of the Mortgage herein and on account and risk of Chimabai widow and Sole Surviving Administration of the property and credits of Madhu Khandu, the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of August, 1920, between the mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land (now redeemed) together with stables and dwelling house standing thereon situate on West sides of Haines Road, Bombay and containing about 1,020 square yards registered under Collector's Old Survey No. 119, New No. B-1/13622 and New Survey No. 1-B/3498 and assessed under Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4427 (1), 4427 (2), 4428 and 4429, Street Nos. 284A, 286 and 288 and bounded on the North and West by property belonging to Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., on the South by a well belonging to the said Company and on the East by Haines Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Transferee at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd November 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Miscellaneous Leather Stores, Iron and Mild Steel Scrap, Nail Scrap, C. I. Scrap, Tooth Brushes, Meat Choppers, Table Knives, Resin, Pauline and Cart Covers, Marine Boilers, Miscellaneous Engine Parts, Enamelled Water Bottles, Boot-making Machinery, Spades, Pulleys, Blocks Paint and Varnish, Electric fittings, Kitson light tanks, Hose pipe, Electric Cable, Rubber sheets and Tubing, Tools, Spring Balances, Scales, Contraction pumps, Jacks, Cart and Wagons, W. I. pipes, cells, miscellaneous workshop tools, water tanks, Crab winches, Tip Trucks, Motor Car and Motor Cycle fittings, Razors, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 6th November, 1922, and following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 5TH NOVEMBER, AT 10 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th November, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at Star Mansion, Second Floor, Motlibai Street, Byculla, the following:
Dining table, chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, drawing room sofas, ladies' cheval glass, roll top tables, screens, glass and panel almyrahs, solid brass beds, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, carpets, reclining easy chairs, show cases, meatsafe, crockery, glassware, electric lamps and fans, cooking utensils, English ice-box cabinets, teapoys, electro platedware, etc., etc.,
The property of J. R. Robinson, Esq., and E. S. Gosling, Esq., of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co.
The furniture is on view.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, DECEASED'S GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard cupboards, bookstands Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.
By the order of G. G. Nadkarni Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Vadilal Premchand and Co. (Insolvents):—Bad Coins.
By the order of H. H. Wadia Esq., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons.
(1) Re: Estate of Mrs. J. A. Holland:—
Gold bangle, wrist watch, chain, rings, broach, silver broaches, medals, small vases, etc.
(2) Re: Estate of Mrs. Helen Mond Thompson:—
Gold watch and chain, bowl bangle, ring, broach, bracelet, silver watch, etc.
(3) Re: Estate of Mr. Kanji Govindji:—
A lot of sarees and pieces of grey drill.
By the order of the office concerned:—
100 gross Bucket lamps.
By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned.
1 case pocket tools.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale room the following:—
By order of the Bank concerned.
28 Cases Iron screws.
5 Cases German Silver circles.
3 Cases Glass and Paste Buttons.
4 Cases Goodwood Ties.
4 Cases Cotton Embroideries.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. E. Gorey & Co.
1 Case Woollen Navy Blue Serge 58" x 65 yards piece.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
the beautiful picturization of the life Story of the greatest Mahrastra Bhakta
SANT NAMDEV
PRODUCE
by the famous
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
Possessed of a desire to realize the highest, Namdeva renouncced every thing and by his exceptional devotion he performed miracles that mortals cannot.
DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT.
Popular Prices.
Timings 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
On Holidays Extra at 3-30.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Friday 3rd November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
SWAYAMWAR
Saturday 4th November 1922 (8 p.m.) Night
MRICHHAKATIK
Sunday 5th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
SAUBHADRA
TICKETS can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, Daily from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.)
Proprietor—Gandharva Natak Mandali.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 P. M.

POPULAR PLAYERS IN "A WOMAN IN GREY."

One of the most unusual casts ever assembled for a serial motion picture will be seen in "A Woman in Grey," the new fifteen episode picture that is being shown at the Globe Cinma to-day.

Arline Pretty, the popular serial star, is seen as Ruth Hope, the woman of mystery, who is the central figure of the story. Featured in support of the star is Henry G. Sell, whose recent serials with Pearl White have stamped him as a serial actor of the first calibre. The villainous role of Haviland Hunter is ably portrayed by Fred C. Jones, who is a stage and screen actor of wide and varied experience. Margaret Fielding, leading woman in Fox features before her return to the stage, is Paula Wynne, the jealous niece of Wilfred Amory.

James Heenan is admirable in his portrayal of the dignified and stately Wilfred Amory, whose lost fortune is sought by Haviland Hunter. Ann Brody of Vitagraph and Anita Stewart Productions, Jack Manning and Walter Chapin, two well known heavies, give excellent performances in lesser roles, while Jack Newton is superb as Ralph Gordon, the attorney, who endeavours to break up the love affair between Tom and Ruth by his knowledge of the latter's secret past.

Director James Vincent has shown unusually keen judgment in his selection of the foregoing cast. Too frequently the dramatic talent of serial players is sacrificed in an endeavour to get players who can perform the stunts that serials demand, but Mr. Vincent has chosen actors who are plentifully endowed with both qualifications.

"A WOMAN IN GREY."
First Three Episodes.
1, House of Mystery.
H. Dagger of Death. III. Trap of Steel.
Charlie Chaplin in "Easy Money."

!! TO-NIGHT !!
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRA-ORDINARY
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
TWO MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMAS
PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
"BHISHMA"
&
"PARIKHSHIT"
SEE—Tremendous sacrifices of BHISHMA for his father SHANTNU and his exploits to marry his brothers to the daughters of King of Kashi, also the Mahabharat War and the death of this great sage on the arrow-bed.
TIME & PRICE AS USUAL.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD.
on
Friday 3rd Nov. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Saturday 4th Nov. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Sunday 5th Nov. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY!

WEST-END CINEMA

ANOTHER SUPERB UNIVERSAL DRAMA THIS WEEK!

"SECOND-HAND ROSE"

(5 Reels)

Starring the vivacious, beautiful Screen Star

GLADYS WALTON

The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a 2-Reel Universal Comedy "Three Weeks Off" featuring the pet Comedian of the millions

LEE MORAN

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.

DOROTHY DALTON

IN

"LOVE LETTERS"

Powerful Story of Love and Mystery.

THE EMPRESS

NEXT SATURDAY

The World's Greatest thrill creator in a dramatic Story of New York's Harbour Life.

CHARLES HUTCHISON

THE Thrill-a-minute Stunt-Kin

in

"GO GET 'E ' UTCH"

" Pathe Seria

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 4-30; 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE GREAT FUN FRIDAY

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"A PAWN SHOP."

SNUB POLLARD

IN

"SPEED TO SPARE."

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY

AT 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P.M.

FUN PROGRAMME

FUN PROGRAMME

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"JAZZ WAITER"

HAROLD LLOYD

AND

SNUB POLLARD

A Hearty Laugh from Start to Finish.

That's Better!

After any strenuous Sport—such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of

Horlick's Malted Milk

is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Cotton Waste Dealers!

We import regularly:

WHITE COP WASTES (thread), untwist and twist. Spinning and weaving wastes, all grades. India raw-cotton and pickings.

Submit samples with quotations!

TEXTILBOLAGET,

GOTHENBURG. SWEDEN.

REGINUS

Nervous debility is a bane to the human progress. Loss of energy, memory and manly Spirit, indigestion, Sleeplessness and other troubles due to weak nerves are completely cured with our Reginus. Phial Re 1/-

CURE FOR DIABETES

—The most distressing Symptoms of the ailment—excessive thirst, burning sensation of palms and soles, general weakness of the system are completely cured with our specific bot. Rs. 3/-. Free catalogue sent on request.

Ranaghat Chemical Works.

RANAGHAT (BENGAL)

Sole Agents.—

B. G. JACK AND Co.

Royal Building No. 1
Lamington Road,
Bombay No. 4

ASTHMA

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

To Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.
5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was bought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F. R. A. S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I. (LONDON).

Dy. MAGISTRATE, Hydersbad (Deccan)

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded, if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay have developed into a storm probably slight about three hundred miles east of Trincomalee. It may move in a westerly direction. The north western disturbance is giving cloud on the Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, south-east of Madras and local in Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma and Assam.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair half an inch, Bassein one, Victoria Point and Monywa three-quarters, Lashio and Myitkyina a half, Bhamo one and a half, Maymyo three, Silchar one, Trivandrum two, Madura, Trichinopoly and Salem a half, Negapatam and Cuddalore one and a half, Madras two, Kodaikanal three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in Madras and Kashmir and decrease in upper Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd November 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity in defect at Rawalpindi. Day temperature was slightly above the average at Multan. Night temperature was also generally higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humdity is nearly normal. Temperature both by day and night was about the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner. Day temperature was in excess in north Rajpdtana. Night temperature was also higher than usual at Ajmere.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat but in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature both by day and night was generally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual at most places. Day temperature was generally above the average. Night temperature was in defert at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect in the north Konkan and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature was in defect at Nizamabad and in excess at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and at places heavy in southeast Madras and south Malabar. Important falls are 2.20" at Trivandrum. 1.99" at Madras and 1.30" at Negapatam. Cloud has increased in the southern half of the Peninsula where skies are now heavily clouded. Sea has become rough at Negapatam and moderate at Colombo owing to the existence of a depression in the southwest of the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Local rain is probable in Malabar.

Erratum.—Read "Hyderabad reports 0.31" in place of "Nizamabad" in the divisitn "the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad" in yesterday's report.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1922.

A northwest depression is approaching the frontier. The monsoon has strengthened in the south of the Bay where weather is now disturbed. Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras and local in south Hyderabad while a few falls have also occurred in Burma, Assam, Malabar and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Maymyo one inch; Pamban, Cuddalore a half and Salem one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF NOV. 1922.

	Temp. in shade. Maximum during past 24 hours.	Minimum during past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
BREAD GULF—						
Bombay	86.1	77	71	Nil	Nil	
Do. 26th	91.3	76.2	49			—0.19
Veak						0
Nanket						
Do.						
NDIAN—						
Multan	88 0	52.7	66	0	0	
Rawalpindi	85 1	50.1	49	0	0	
Lahore	89 0	57.0	68	0	0	
Simla	62.0	49.3	67	0	0	
Ambala	88.0	57.2	72	0	0	+0 06
Delhi	87.2	—	67	0	0	—0 01
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	91.1	54.8	4	0	0	—0 03
Mainpuri	91.1	54.9	70	0	0	—0.04
Jhansi						
Orai	87.0	58.2	71	0	0	—0.06
Allahabad	90.0	56.8	78	0	0	—0.03
RAJPUTANA AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.1	57.2	41	0	0	
Karachi	86.0	69.1	76	0	0	
Ajmer	91.4	59.5	53	0	0	—0 02
Jaipur	93.2	59.4	44	0	0	—0 01
Kotah	94.6	63.6	55	0	0	
Mount Abu	87.6	69.4	86	0	0	
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Dhuj	95.0	64.1	48	0	0	
Dwarka	91.2	72.8	79	0	0	
Veraval	94.0	73.0	87	0	0	
Rajkot	97	8.96.0	55	0	0	
Bhavnagar Vadi	95.0	—	41	0	0	
Surat	96.9	70 0	44	0	0	
Ahmedabad	96.8	66.9	57	0	0	
Deesa	91.6	63.8	56	0	0	
Narmouth	90.2	68.2	57	0	0	
Indore	89.1	66.1	41	0	0	—0.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	81.0	54.0	68	0	0	—0 03
Seoni	88 2	61.2	85	0	0	0
Hoshangabad	90 7	57.8	69	0	0	+0.03
Khandwa	93.8	60.3	47	0	0	—0 03
Akola	94.0	66.8	31	0	0	—0.03
Amraoti	90.0	63.8	31	0	0	—0 02
Nagpur	89.0	63.8	45	0	0	+0 07
Chanda	89.2	65.2	52	0	0	—0 10
Raipur	88 8	60 1	67	0	0	+0.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.8	7.6	57	0	0	+0.07
Ratnagiri	94.1	74 6	63	0	0	—0.13
Marmugao	87.8	7.6	84			—0.11
Karwar	88.6	76.0	84		0	—0.32
DECCAN AND SOUTH MYSORE AND—						
Malegaon	92.6	72.6	38	0	0	—0.04
Ahmednagar	8.4	66.8	39	0	0	—0.08
Poona	88 2	66.1	58	0 04		—0 01
Sholapur	91.6	64 8	46	0	0	—0.15
Bijapur	87.1	65.2	49	0	0	—0.17
Belgaum	85.0	64.2	72	0	0	—0.25
Kanagala	90.0	69 6	54	0	0	+0.08
Hanumkad (Indep)	88.0	67.4	19	0	0	—0 1
Hyderabad	89.6	72 6	54		0.31	—0 10
MADRAS AND COAST—						
Mangalore	87.0	76 2	81		9 93	+0 87
Calicut	87 2	76 8	87		0	—0 56
Cochin	86.7	75 8	83	0 2	6.65	—0 17
Colombo	84 7	74.7	86	0 40	9.43	—0 71
MADRAS INCLUDING MADRAS AND MYSORE—						
Nellore	90	0 74.7	70		0	—0.96
Pondicherry	90	0 69 6	78		0	97
Cuddalore	88	0 74 2	84		0	—9 35
Madras	86	0 73	88	1.99	1 97	—1 74
Negapatam	81	3 65 6	88	—	0	6 4
Coimbatore	87	0 70 0	84	0 10	0 0	0 24
Trichinopoly	87	4 72 1	93	0 38	0 63	+0 38
Negapatam	86	0 74 2	93	1.30	1.99	—2 16

THE BHATGHAR DAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Governor of Bombay, in laying the founfation stone of the new Bhatghar Dam, described it as the largest dam in the world." But no body seems to know how many people are to be ousted, and how many villages are to be submerged under the proposed lake. The canstruction work of the new dam began many years ago, and yet the Government has not declared what lands they are going to acquire. Meanwhile for the last so many years the P.W.D. Officials have removed face stones, earth, and worked quarries in the lands of the villages of the Velvand Valley, without the permission of the respective owners. and needless to say without giving any compensation. The poor ryots who are to be ex-propriated in last January memoralised the Govenor, which fact has not even been acknowledged. The operations of the P. W. D. people have caused damages to crops and to the reversionary interest in the lands—and all these facts were set out by the poor ryots in their memorial to His Excellency, to the Political Agent, Bhor, and to the Chief of Bhor, but all these have observed spinx-like silence.

Evidently, despairing of getting any justice, the poor ryots last month refused the P.W.D. officials to remove the stones from their lands, by adopting *Satyagrah*. The result was instntaneous and I hear a Committee has now been appointed to go into the question of past damages, and pending the report of the Committee the P. W. D. officials have agreed not to encroach on the lands of the ryots. In order to acquaint His Excellency personally with all their grievances, the ryots had gathered at Bhatghar, but the state officials, whose ways are inscrutable, took the papers from their leader Janrao Deshmukh promising that they would be presented to His Excellency. The officials seem to have done nothing of the sort, and when His Excellency had already begun to mive away, the ryots came forward to inform him as to what had happened, but like the nobleman in the "Tale of Two Cities." he drove away leaving the wailing people behind. Then came the ubiquitous State officials and they returned the papers to Deshmukh, with significant smiles.

So far as I know, the ryots in this case are demanding liberal compensation, or lands in exchange and they are quite reasonable. They also want an arbitrator to make awards and to go into the question of apportionment of compensation beween the State and the ryots. The ryots have formed an association called the Velvand Valley Hak Samrakshak Mandal and the Mandal, I am told, will soon issue a phamphlet on the subject. Meanwhile, I trust the Government will not drive things to an irremediable pass as the Mushi Petha, but will try to solve the question in a spirit of goodwill and concillation.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

THE LATE MR. KARAGUPPIKAR.

Mr. G. G. Guttal, Secretary, Dharwar D. C. C. whites:—

At a public meeting of the citizens held at Dharwar, on the 29th October, the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting of the citizens of Dharwar express their deep-felt sorrow at the untimely death of Deshbhakta Krishnarao Karaguppikar of Belgaum, General Secretary of the Khadi Department for the Karnatak Province, and that this meeting further expresses its firm determination to commemorate his sacred memory by fulfiling his aspirations about Khadi and Swadeshi."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Nov. 1st.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m. 12 n.m. 8 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	ther...		29.84
Temperature of Air	...	...	83 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	...	...	77 4
Dew Point	...	...	74.0
Relative humidity of Air	...	...	0.781
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	...	...	2.
Maximum temperature of Air	...	...	90
Minimum do do	...	...	76
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			ENE.E.ESE.WNW.NNE
Movement of Wind do	...	miles.	11

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time, depth of water in ad Eringe's Dock old.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	4	m 10 47	26 8	4 43	13 6
		11 21a	23 6	4 49a	15 11
S.	5	m 11 21	26 9	5 19	13 4
				5 51a	15 6
M.	6	m 0 5	23 4	5 56	13 5
		11 54	26 4	6 24a	15 7
Tu	7	m 0 40	23 4	6 31	13 7
		0 7a	26 6	6 33	15 9
W.	8	m 1 16	8 8	7 19	13 8
		1 0a	26 1	7 1a	16 1
Th.	9	m 9 4a	24 8	3 35	13 8
		10 2 a	26 10	3 45a	17 8
F.	8	m 10 18	26 6	4 41a	13 10
		10 57a	27 8	4	16 5

Mr. Raghvendrawag has issued the following statement to the press re, the controversy now current in the Central Provinces, Hindustani province regarding the election of the President of the Provincial Congress Committee:—My name has unnecessarily been brought very prominent as one of the candidates for the office. I desire to inform all parties concerned that I had never intended to offer myself as a candidate for the office. I am determined not to allow my name to be dragged as a candidate into any controversy that relates to the choice of Office Bearers.

'WHAT A WORLD WE LIVE IN!'

SAD TALE OF EUROPEAN UNEMPLOYED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should like to know if the great Mission of Help has come to India to bring relief to the European unemployed. Christianity counts nought, if one is not in a job. Will the mission be instrumental in inspiring brotherhood to such an extent that employers will create vacancies for their fellow-beings or sacrifice a few hundred rupees from their salaries to form a practical solution (the foundation of an emigration fund) whereby genuine unemployed able-bodied men may be sent to Canada or South Africa, where the prospects of employment are more promising. Europeans—and I'm one of them—are socially creating an atmosphere of social separation and open contempt for each other. Since my arrival in India two years ago, the impression of some of my own countrymen have created in me a revolutionary spirit and bitter hatred for the so-called commercial magnates whose only attraction is to wallow in wealth and disburse a few cheques for charity with the sole intention of receiving a Knighthood. European unemployed need forming themselves into a body so that a deputation on their behalf may approach the Governor and demand the right to work. Unity, determination not to be put off until some league be formed, is the only remedy the genuine unemployed can find salvation in. Missionary endeavours are useless without their helping to create a practical policy of social service and a solution to save the suffering unemployed many of whom fought for the King and Country but to their regret have found King and Country won't give them the privilege to work. European Relief Association (so help me God) let any (Sahib) go and see how the unemployed are respected, and to what extent assistance is given, and how long they have to wait to get such assistance—they will then find why few genuine unemployed avail themselves of such meagre help. The words European Relief Association should be substituted for African, Indian or Goanese as on every occasion, I found not one white man waiting to see the secretary. Let the Europeans comfortably placed stroll to the Esplanade any evening, they will find many white skinned, suffering silently, many who remained in the ranks till the last shot was fired, before availing themselves of a papuerising assistance they prefer to await their deoms. Padres may explain if a man be genuine he has no need to starve, but the fact remains that he does starve, because, so-called relief associations do most of their business by mouth, very little practical assistance is ever given and when it is given there's always a sermon goes with it, that the Society lacks funds. And so the game of bluff is blown to the ears of the charitably disposed that they may give of their worldly dosessions to help suffering humanity. What-ane world we live in!—Yours etc.

W. JOHNSTONE.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHIS.

Mr. G. N. Kanitkar writes from Poona

Kindly request through your columns all jail returned Mulshi Satyagrahis and Mulshi sympathisers and workers to attend the reception of Deshabhakta Narayanrao Vaidya, a well-known Nagpur leader and other seventeen Satyagrahis, who will be released from the Yeravda jail on the 3rd November and that of Deshabhakta Shiwaram Mahadeo Paranjpye, Damle and Dr. Phatak who will be released on the 7th November and to attend a private meeting, where the execution of the resolutions of the All Maharashtra Mulshi Parishad will be considered.

(Continued from column 6.)

diplomacy saved England from a wanton War. They dread Lloyd George as a volcanic eruption. They apprehend that his dynamic personality would exterminate the conversotives. They, therefore, fear to d eclare war against him. The truce will soon end. Party warfare and party politics cannot be conducted on the negatives of neither flesh, fish, nor red herring. War must come before another week elapsed. By tmperament Lloyd George is Socialistic of the moderate school. But the nationalisation of the mines and railways is well within the pale of practical politics. If Lloyd George could advocate it at this stage he would be welcomed in the camp of Labour with open arms whatever may be the present suspicion and distrust. Lloyd George's attitude towards Labour has been somewhat artificially forced upon him by his alliance with the Tories and Capitalists, without which he could not have found the money required to win the War. If he could effect a juncture with the Labour Party there is little doubt that Labour and Lloyd Georgians would sweep the elections and outnumber all the other Parties put together. But without such a juncture Lloyd Georgians cannot expect to number exceed 150 in the new House.

The Tories are unfit to handle European problems to-day. Their foreign policy is aggressive—more so now than in the days of Palmerston. Turkey was to be partitioned, except a small portion of Anatolia with the full concurrence of the Tories. It will not do now to repudiate the Treaty of Sevres and make virtue of necessity. But it is done only under compulsion. Their heart is not in it. The Labour programme alone comprises exalted principles and real sympathy for the solution of the problems afflicting Germany and Russia. Labour alone is qualified to govern the British Isles. Sooner or later Lloyd George will be found under the banner of Labour. Meanwhile Elijah's mantle has fallen on Bonar Law. Inscrutable are the ways of Politics.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

By JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

The Coalition has collapsed without any visible cleavage in the Cabinet concerning policy or principles. The Tory revolt against the Premiership of Lloyd George resembles the Litera episode, and if war be declared, the Tory die-hards will probably share the fate of the Wee-Frees at the General Election. Evidently social prejudice has overpowered political sagacity. There is no such chasm between the ex-Premier and the Labour leaders, but the time for adjustment of differences is short. A quadrangular contest appears inevitable—perhaps pentangular, with the result that though England does not love Coalitions she will be compelled to endure it for a couple of years culminating in the emergence of the Labour and Conservative Parties struggling for supremacy. Meanwhile what is going to happen?

There can be no doubt that the Coalitionists would have emerged from the contests with their dimensions considerably attenuated even if they had presented a united front. The Government ever appealed to the electorate for renewed confidence with such a dazzling glory of victory as the Coalition did after the armistice. While most people were oppressed with anxiety, afraid that the fote of England was trembling in the balance, there came the joyful tidings of the sudden collapse of the Central Powers. Crown and coronets were flung into the melting pot. The Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns vanished in a night. The Turks were vanquished and the Straits were in the hands of England! Every vote, which such a brilliant achievement could attract, was cast in the favour of Coalition, and that not even 50 per cent. of the electors cast their ballots. Making allowance for those detained in the battlefields abroad, the majority of those who abstained in 1918 would almost certainly vote against the Coalition candidates in 1922. A landslide recalling the misfortunes of Balfour seemed imminent. It has become much more imminent now with the dissolution of the Coalition. But the belligerents and battlefields have changed. Speculation must naturally be directed towards the prospects of parties and not groups or alliances. Who are going to be victorious?

There can be little doubt that the Lloyd Georgians will retain at least 110 out of the 118 seats they now hold. They will certainly capture other seats if candidates be forthcoming. It is impossible to make a forecast without knowing the number of the new condidates and the constituencies they tackle. The Lloyd Georgians have the tremendous advantage of the leadership of a patriot and socialist versed in all the arts of the remagogue. Other leaders dwindle into dwarfs beside the towering personality of Lloyd George. In fact most of them are discredited. The Asquithians excite contempt on account of their unpatriotic conducts during the war. It is true that the voice of Lloyd George resounded throughout Europe against the war before it broke; but once the dogs of war were let loose, he laboured like a Titan to win the war. The work was too lowly for him. He ceased to be the Chancellor of the Exchequer in order to be a mere supplier of munitions. Where any job had to be done Lloyd George was the man for it. It was Lloyd George here, Lloyd George there, Lloyd George everywhere. For a parallel we must go to Adrilles in the Trojan War. He was indispensable. He embodied the spirit of victory. He must do or die. He could not do with Asquith in the War Cabinet He insisted upon excluding the Premier from the War Cabinet. This affair is enshrouded in mystery. Lloyd George is accused of ambition. But it was not ambition. It was patriotism. There were whispers at the time that Mr. Asquith was troubled with the scruples of a Quaker's conscience, and was disposed like the Duke of Devonshire to prefer Peace with Honour to the Palm of Victory. But whatever the truth or mystery the stubborn fact remains that the Asquithians could not do with out Lloyd George. Their duty as patriots therefore, was to offer to serve under the Premiership of Lloyd George and not skulk into their tents. They got their deserts at the Poll, because they placed social and personal feelings above the fate of England. They expected that the Tories would not tract him with a pair of tongs, but the latter proved more patriotic even pocketting the Limehouse oration and the humiliation of the Lords for the sake of the country. Their sagacity and sacrifices were rewarded by triumph of the Allies. Lloyd George had attained the zenith of glory at the Armistice. Had he retired as Adrilles might well have retired in favour of Nestor, he would have been placed on the highest pedestal in the Temple of Immortals. But he sought a new lease of Power and he got it without difficulty. The Conservatives outnumbered the rest. They do not, and did not realise that they owe their victories to Lloyd George. The large number was the undoing of the Coalition. It is not the case that the Tories had enough of the Coalition. "They did not get enough from it." The Conservatives being in the majority, could not tolerate the Limehouse orator for their lord and master. The seeds of discord was sown by the very successes of the Tories at the election. They were striving for "good riddance of bad rubbish." They imagined that they found an excellent opportunity in the so-called success in arresting Kemal Pasha's triumphant march across the Straits to Constantinople. Lloyd George himself apparently believed he had got a good war-cry. The question was whether the Coalition should go united or divided. They preferred separation and adroitly sought to damn Lloyd George for brandishing the sword by pretending that Lord Curzon's

(Continued in column 5)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

	Liverpool, Oct. 31st. Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" Sales of East Indian	250
" Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	—
Mid, Americans Spot	—
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	14 72
New York, 11 a.m.	17 75
(As known in Liverpool at Jan.	23 82
closing time.) Mar.	23 93
May.	23 84
ew Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	23 49
Mar.	23 50

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Oct. 31st. To-day's price.
November	13 98—05
December	13 84—09
January	13 70—09
February	13 59—09
March	13 49—09
April	13 40—09
May	13 31—10
June	13 20—10
July	13 10—10
August	12 91—03
September	12 68—09
Oct.	12 47

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Months.	Liverpool, Oct. 31st. To-day's price.
Nov.	16 85
Dec.	17 00
Jan.	17 15
February	17 30
March	17 45
April	17 55
May	17 65—05
June	17 75—05
July	17 85—05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

		Liverpool, Oct. 31st.	
M. G. Bengal	Good		8 15
" "	Fully Good		8 55
" "	Fine		8 95
Bhownagar	No. 1 Oomra, Good		10 20
" "	Fully Good		10 60
" "	Fine		11 00
M. G. Broach	Good		11 70
" "	Fully Good		12 10
" "	Fine		12 50
M. G. Scinde	Good		8 05
" "	Fully Good		8 45
" "	Fine		8 85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Oct. 31st.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		73,000
" Exports to Great Britain		28,000
" " to Continent		24,000
Futures at New York	Dec	24 19—01
" " "	Jan.	23 91+01
" " "	March	24 00—01
" " "	May	23 91
Spot Cotton at New York		24 30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		23 62
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	24 09—03
" " "	March	23 89—03
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 3/8
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial U. S. mine		99 1/4
Do. Foreign		67

TODAY S. MARKET, RATES.

	Bomboy, Nov. 2nd.
Cocoanut Oils Cochin	7 2 0
" " Bombay	7 1 0
Castor Oil Gujarat	6 6 0
" " Bombay	6 5 0
Groundnut "	7 3 0
" Selam	—
Kardi " "	7 2 0
Linseed Raw Bombay	7 8 0
" Boiled "	9 8 0
Cocoanut Cake	160/65
Grcoanut "	110/12
Linseed "	135 32
Castosseed "	72/75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price
Nov.	..
Dec.	13'-78
Jan.	13+62
Feb.	..
Mar.	13+42
April	..
May	13+24
June	—
July	13+05
Aug.	—
Sept.	..
Oct.	—
Egyptians Jan.	—
March.	17,55

MONEY MARKET.

	London, Oct 31st.
Rentes 3 per cents.	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 15 16
" 2 months hence	33 11/ 6
Tone of Silver—China sold—India bought—quiet,	
Discount Bank of England Rate per cent. since 7th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 31st.

WHEAT.

Rossio Santa fe—63 lbs Dec,-Jan. Sellers — 51/6

Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. Oct.-Nov — 50

Jan-Feb Buyers — 51

Karachi Barley Oct.-Nov. Sellers — 33/3

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Paid — 55

Tone :—Steady.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 3/4
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	42
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold Oct-Nov, Sellers Quiet trade	£ 17 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Quoted	£ 18 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£ 16
Tone :—Dull.	
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship Oct-Nov,	£ 15 3/8
ONE OF RAPESEED :—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	8 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED:—Sept.-Oct. Sellers Firm	£ 18 3/8

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	16 3/8

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 85 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %—	£ 88—1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 98 7/16—1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	£ 5—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	55—1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	56
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 111 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	13 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	12
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	17/6
Tone :—Irregular.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Nominal	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct,-Dec, Nominal	20/5 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct'-Dec, Nominal	20/5 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nov. 2.

To-day Reuter reported 10 points higher in New York futures and 16 points lower in Liverpool. At the opening the market declined on long liquidation and southern selling, but later on the prices improved on trade and commission House buying. We have still a favourable opinion of the market. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April May at Rs. 461-8-0 and going up by a rupee steadily declined to Rs. 456. on selling by an Indore operator and some offices. At this level Marwari jobbers bought and the market improved to Rs. 458. On selling by an European firm the prices again eased to Rs. 455 and after fluctuating the rate at 4 p. m. ruled Rs. 458. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 457. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 457 and eased to Rs. 455 on selling by offices, closing at Rs. 455-8-0. Fine M. G. Oomra December January opened at Rs. 409 and steadily went down to 402-8-0 on Japan Houses selling. After fluctuating within a range of a rupee and a half the rate at 4 p. m. remained Rs. 402-8-0. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 414-8-0 and eased to Rs. 404-8-0 on selling by an office and some Japan Houses. Again on buying by Marwari jobbers the prices improved to Rs. 408. F.G.M.G. Bengal December January was Rs. 329 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate. About Rs. 3,000 are reported to have been sold. The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets are closed to-morrow for Bara Wafat.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

	Bombay, Nov. 2nd. Rs.
F. G. Broach — Apl./May.	455 1/2
Fully Good Bengal — Dec.-Jan.	328 1/2
Fine Oomra — Dec.-Jan.	401 1/2
Fine Oomera — March.	405

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 2nd. Rs
F. G Broach — April-May	457
Fully Good Bengal — Dec.-Jan.	330
Fine Oomra — Dec.-Jan.	403
" — March	407

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2nd.

Description, Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	350	335	325
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	400	385	370
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	430	415	400
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	415	400	385
M. G. Broach	440	430	420
M. G. Southerns	500	490	480

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st Nov. 1922.

Cotton	503 Rs.
Wheat	4027 Cwts
Linseed	3500 "
Rape, etc.	646 "
Gingellyseed	551 "
Poppyseed	1921 "
Groundnuts	1821 "
Castorseed	2186 "
Rice	1488 "
Myraboloms	566 "
Cottonseed	379 "
Mowrasseed	1098 "
Gram	1160 "
Juwar	1423 "
Mastr	Nil "
Barley	215 "
Bajri	43 "
Coal	786 Tons.

2 day's Total

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

THROUGH HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay Nov. 2nd. Rs. a. p.
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 9 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 10 0
Fazulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	0 0 0
Salita :—	
Century per lb.	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 2
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 4 0
No. 1254 per piece	14 4 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties :—10 yard :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	..
Kasturchand per piece	8 12 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Racheal	8 2 0

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 15 to 14 up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 1st instant.

"Long liquidation, stopless orders caught, good business continues for Manchester, New York, long liquidation and Southern selling early, market advanced later on trade buying and Commission house buying. Undertone very good."

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2nd.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3-5/8
Bank Demand	1-3-21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-3-27/32
Fee Demand	407
American Dollars	346
Hongkong Dollars	192
Shanghai	259
Japan	165 1/2
Singapore	189 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/11/3
Bars Gold forward 26/11/3
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 26/12/6
Bars Silver ready 88/12
Bars Silver 1st settlement 88/12
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 88/11

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 27/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/16
Bank's buying D D 1/3 23/32
Tone of Exchange :—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 407
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 428
Bank's buying D D Frcs 418
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 192
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 259
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180½
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 346
On London Gold ready sh. 92-5
On London Silver ready d. 33-15
On London Silver forward d. 33-11
Tone of Silver—India bought, America sold. Quiet.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.46-1/2
French Exchange Frcs 63.30
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.50
Belgium Exchange Frcs 68.20
Italian Exchange Liras 106.00
German Exchange Mrks. 20000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8
5 per cent War Loan 83/4
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1928 100/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market generally closed weaker. There was a fall of about Rs. 200 in Swadeshi Mill shares. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1345, India 100, Central 32/8xd. Tata Bank 15/4 and Eastern 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2845xd, Alliance 275n, Apollo 65, Birla Mills 70, Bombay Cotton 990, By. Dyeing 1255, Bradbury 1090, Century 635, Cent. India 3650, Colaba Land 2000, Coorla 250, Crescent 435, Edw. Sassoon 410, Elphiston 127/8, Fazulbhoy 1240, Gokak 231/4, Ind. Bleaching 210, Ind. Malwa 605, Jamshed Mfg. 335, Kastoorchand 800, Khatao 500, Kohinoor 1845, Luxmi Cotton 5050, Madhavrao Sed. 220, Madhowji 357/8 Mathuradas 745, M. Petit 4400xd, Meyer Sassoon 255, Morarji 5825xd, New Great 592/8, New City 600, Pabani 760, Pearls 910, Phoenix 730, Planet 220n, Shapurji 215n, Simplex 565, Standard 2300xd, Swan 1060 Swadeshi 3540xd, Tata Mill 975 and Vishnu Cotton 2075n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 400, B. Burma 467/8, B. Burma N. I. 150pr, Bt. Burma pet 7¼, B. Tram 100, Bundi Cement 34/8, Ind. Cement 345, Katni Ord. 225, Katni Defd. 1150, New India 16, Shivrajpur 27/8, Tata Iron Ord. 43/8xd, Tata Iron Defd. 160, Tata Hydro 750, Tata Oil 35 and Scindia Steam 7.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up amount.	Face Value.	Div. paid.	Nov 2. Last Div.	Quotations. to buy.
	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Alahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	320
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	73
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1345
" Contributary	122		"	10	345
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	100
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	32/8xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	"	as. 8	15/4
Chartered Bank	£.5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£ 17
Eastern	£.5	£.10	"	5	73
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	$ 125	"	£ 3	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12 1/2	"	"	16%	£ 27/12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Pratuji	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	635xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8 1/4%	105
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	88 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khulsa. Bagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	63xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2	69
Sara Sirajgunj	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	78 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	570
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	—	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July	3/10	34/8
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	23 1/2%	24
Indian Cement	250	250	—	20	245
Katal Cement ord.	100	100	,	20	225
" Defd	40	40	"	184 10	1150
Jevrajpur	19	10	"	4-2-4	27/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advances Alliance.	500	500	Apr-Oct.	159	2845
cotton	100	100	"	40	275
Appollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	65
Birla mills	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	70
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept.-Dec.	100	990
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1285
Bradbury	250	250	June,-Nov.	100	1090
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	40	635
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	328	3550
Colaba Land	700	700	March	95	2000
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	88	250
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	435
Currimbhoy	350	250	"	110	—
David	250	250	Apl.Sep.	65	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	1100
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as.8	4/6
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	410
Elphinston	100	100	June	25	127/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	150	1240
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar,Sept.	125	2100
Globe	100	100	"	85	180
Gokak	100	100	"	15	231/4
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	210
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	55	605
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	60	335
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	59	800
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	85	500
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug.Jan.	11/2	15
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar.-Aug.	72/8	1845
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl.Oct.	208	5050
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	220
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	28	35'/8
Mathuradas	500	500	May..Nov,	50	745
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4400 xd
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar.-Aug.	15	255
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr,-Nov,	40	5825 xd
New Great	200	200	Mar.-Sep,	25	592/8
New City	102	100	"	35	600
Paban	250	250	"	90	760
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	910
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	100	790
Premier	100	100	May	100	130
Planet	109	109	Dec.-Aug.	15	220
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug.-Jan.	25	195
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr.-Aug,	15	130
Shapurji	102	101	Aug.-Sept.	20	215
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1808	15200
Simplex	250	250	Jan.-Dec,	70	563
Standard	500	500	Apr.-Sept,	130	2300 xd
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug,	162	1060
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3540
Tata Mill	500	500	May.-Oct.	69	975
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr.-Oct.	100	2075 n

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electicy	188	100	"	5 %	105
Andhra Valey	1200	1000	"	2	720
Bombay Electric Supply Tramway	52	52	"	5	110
Tata Hydro	1622	1022	Jan.	38	750

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	50	400
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	25	467/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	18	130 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 %	1500
Bt. Burma Pet	8	£.	"Mar-Oct.as 3.		7/4
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2p/c.		167/8
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	26	148
Marcks	200		July	26	62
New India Insur.	25	250	"	5	16
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	80%	350
Phillips	48		July	10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	5 p/c.	600xd
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	7
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 %	42/8
Defd	30	30	Sept.	202	160
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	—
N. Def	400	400	"	"	—
Tata Oil.	198	198	"	9	35

TO-DAY IS FRIDAY!

ARE YOU A "SLACKER"?:—WE HOPE NOT!
COME:—DAYS ARE DRIBBLING AWAY

You really must not under any circum tances miss the most sensations Screen-History of the Age—

"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"

A Pathe Comedy "AN EXPERT DENTIST," in the Programme; also the Pathe Gazette!

Altogether a magnificent bill!

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.).

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road—Tram Terminus)

SHARES.

GENERAL TONE.

On account of the absence of Speculators, the tone of the market was weak.

Kohinoor. Opened at Rs. 1,875, declined to Rs. 1,840 and closed at Rs. 1,890. Jobbers and weak bulls appeared to be selling.

Nagpore and Swadeshi. Owing to the absence of the bulls and speculative selling by Jobbers, these shares after very scanty business closed weak. In Nagpore the highest rate was Rs. 3,740 and lowest Rs. 3,650, closing rate being Rs. 3,660.

Swadeshi closed at Rs. 3,570.

Shapoorji Broacha. As a very large block of these scrips, is held by a well known Mill Owner and he is not operating in the market either way, the future tone is uncertain.

The Currimbhoy Group. It is reported that the Mills under the managing agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd., have declared ad-interim dividends as follows :—

Crescent Rs. 30.
Pearl Rs. 70.
Fazulbhoy Rs. 100.
Currimbhoy Rs. 50.
Pabaney Rs. 50.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

TREASURY BILLS.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 in three months' Treasury Bills and Rs. 50,00,000 in six months' Treasury Bills, dated from November 6th to November 11th were opened on November 2nd. The total amounts applied for were Rs. 26,00,000 in three months' bills and Rs. 94,25,000 in six months' bills. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-1-0 will receive about 67 per cent and above in full, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 99-1-1 per cent. Teneders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-12-0 will receive about 86 per cent.

The rate for Intermediate Bills from November 6th to November 11th is Rs. 97-13-0 per cent for six months' bills. There will be no sale of intermediate bills other maturities.

Tenders will be received on Friday, 10th November for Rs. 100,00,000 in three months' bills and Rs. 50,00,000 for week commencing 13th November under the same conditions as before. The bills will be dated at the option of the tenderer on any date, not being a holiday under the Negotiabie Instrument Act XXVI, from Monday to Saturday, November 13th to November 18th.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Wednesday at the Registered office of the Company, Ballard Estate, Fort, Mr. D. Shroff, presiding. The following valuation report as on 30th June 1921 was adopted.

Whole life policies have been grouped for Valuation according to age attained. Whole Life Limited Payment policies were also grouped according to the age attained and valued by Karup's methods using constants. These constants were also useful for finding the reserve for expenses after premiums cease. Endowment policies were valued by accumulating to the number of annual premiums outstanding, the average age for each group being found by Lidstone's method. Special Endowments were valued restrospectively. Double Endowment Assurances and Assured Endowments were valued individually. Children's Endowment policies were valued by accumulation of premiums at compound interest. Insurance for Children were valued on the same principle, all the lives being under 21 years of age. The net premiums were arrived at by throwing off a fixed percentage from the office premiums. All lives were treated as ordinary lives, extra premiums being reserved unvalued to meet the extra risk. These principles were determined by me after considering the information supplied by the Company. The rate of interest assumed is 5 per cent. The proportion of premiums reserved for future expenses and profits in 20 per cent for with Profit policies, 18 per cent for the Survivor Bonus Branch, and 15 per cent for Non Profit policies. The required returns are attached herewith. There is no divisible surplus.

INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On August 17th I wrote a letter to you, which was published in your issue of August 22nd, charging the Income-tax Department with levying more than their proper due.

This letter I wish to publicly withdraw, as the reason for the overcharge was in no way the fault of the Department.

In the interests of justice, the causes of the overcharge may be briefly stated:—(1) the typist in my employer's office in error made a false return in my salary, (2) my letter of protest to the Income Tax Office was lost in the post as was also a letter from the Collector to the writer giving reasons why the extra amount was demanded.

I may add that the Collector, on knowing the true facts most graciously offered a refund on the books being presented. Yours etc.,

(late) "DOUBLY TAXED."

UTILITY OF CONCRETE IN BUILDINGS.

The Government Committee a ppointed in May last to investigate the utility of reinforced concrete for srucures in Bombay City, have arrived at the conclusion that (1) the deterioration of he concrete in every case is traceable either to defective design, inferior materials or indifferent workmanship, and (2) the quality of concrete has a direct influence on the preservation of steel, since there is no evidence that steel embedded in sound concrete with adequate covering has beenad versely affected by the climatic conditions of Bombay.

The Committee considered other factors likely to be detrimental to reinforced concrete structures, and have come to the conclusion that in addition to defective design, inferior materials and indifferent workmanship, the only other adverse factors of consequence are—(a) Electrolytc action; (b) the presence of saline deposits in the aggregate.

The result of the Committee's enquiry in this connection is that electrolytic action has played no part in producing the defects found in the buildings inspected, and they conclude that in general electrolysis is not to be feared, although it may exist in exceptonal circumstances.

In regard to the question of possible detriment attributed to the presence of salts in aggregates, the Committee are of opinion that aggregates containing an appreciable percentage of salts are detrimental, but that the shingles and sand in general use in Bombay, since they are obtained from the highly diluted sources of the local rivers and creeks, do not contain sufficient salt to render their use objectionable. Taking all the evidence into consideration, the Committee are of opinion that reinforced concrete structures, if properly designed and carefully executed with sound materials, are preeminently suitable for Bombay.

WEEKLY REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The United Provinces :—(Eastern Circle) 21st Oct.—Prospects of sugarcane and rice are good. The Central Provinces 28th Oct :—Prospects of cotton, rice and sesamum are good to very good. Bihar and Orissa 28th Oct. Prospects of padi and of rabu crops are normal and sugarcane fair.

TEA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The shortage of crop and consequent decrease of stocks is the reason given for the increase in retail price of many brands of tea on Monday by twopence per pound. An expert to-day said that the crop has been variously estimated at from sixty to eighty million pounds below average, while barely 120 million pounds had been put in bond compared with two hundred million a year ago. It seems impossible to replace stocks and in consequence wholesale prices have risen from a shilling to eighteen pence duty free in the past two months.

RUBBER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Colonial Office announces that legislation putting into effect the scheme for export duties for rubber, which was recently approved of by the Colonial Secretary has been passed in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Malay States. The new duties will operate to-day.

BANGALORE WIDOWS HOME ASSOCIATION.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

It is a known fact to many in Bangalore and elsewhere that the late Mrs. Bachammal Balasundaram Mudaliar had been for years sheltering young widows in her home giving them elementary education and training for their remarriage. Since her untimely and premature death in November her benecient work has come to a stop, there is non to take up and pursue it further in order to nll the gap left by her untimely death and provide for a much needed institution for the relief of helpless widows in Southern India, in an organised manner, it has been proposed to open an association in Bangalore after her blessed name. The Memorandum and Articles of Association relating thereto have been drawn up and registered under Act XXI of 1860. According to the Rules the objects of the Association shall be (1) to maintain a Home for sheltering, and promoting marriages of young widows belonging to those castes that do not by custom allow remarriages of widows, (2) to open and maintain a class of Sisters of Charity and Mercy, (3) to afford shelter and protection to such widows who having remarried themselves in helpless condition or destitution, and (4) to do generally all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any one of them.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, Mr. Subbukrishnaiya, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

His Excellency attended the Interdistrict Police Sports at the Bhandup Police Lines on Wednesday evening.

Sir John Marshall has left Government House.—(A.P.)

Rajaram Keshav Vaidya, Superintendent Karve Girls' High School, Dadar, wishes to say that he proposes to stand as a candidate from the "G" Ward for the ensuing Municipal Election.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bara Wafat: Bank and Postal Holiday.
S.S. "Morea" with the mails of the 19th instant expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 4.

Bombay Gymkhana Sports, 3-30 p.m.
S. S. "Kashmir" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 5.

Public Celebration of late Sir P. M. Mehta's Jayanti, at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m.. Sir D. Watcha to preside.
Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote's Concert in aid of Dr. Masina's Hospital Fund, 5-30 p.m., Town Hall.
Bombay Gymkhana Sports, 3-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Mr. C. S. Narayanaswami, brother of Mr. C. S. Ranganswami died at his residence 'Gokulam,' Vepery, Madras on 29-10-22."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail Steamer "Malwa" has on board the outward mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 1st instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Burma Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 to-day (Friday).

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

The National College, Bombay, will re-open for the 2nd term on Monday the 6th November. The Hostel arrangements are complete. Application should be addressed to the Principal.

REPORTED CASE OF PICK-POCKETING.

Mr. Owen Jones, a Commercial Agent reports to the police that on Tuesday he went to the Commercial Bank and drew Rs. 4,447 of which Rs. 4,440 were notes. He placed the amount in his pocket and while crossing the road he felt a jerk. On examining the pocket he found the notes missing.

C. K. P. SAMAJ, PAREL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the C. K. P. Samaj, Lal Bagh Parel, was held on Sunday the 29th October at 10 a.m. in the G. E. Society's Parel High School. Mr. A. V. Chitre, B. A., presided. A number of resolutions such as the grant to the poor and deserving students, supply of medical appliances free to the members, the establishment of Co-operative Credit Society and Store, the abolition of the system of dowry were moved and passed unanimously.

LATE DR. MULCHAND DESAI.

Dr. Mulchand Keshvlal Desai, who belonged to a well-known and highly respected Brahma Kshatriya family of Junagad, died at the early age of 57, after an illness extending over a year. He was one of the first batch of graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College, and served the Junagad State for 30 years with exemplary devotion and fidelity principally as an Officer-in-Charge of the State Paddock. Under his guidance and supervision, the State Paddock attained a position of unique distinction and success, a model of its kind, and became self-supporting. He was devoted to improving the breed of Kathiawar horses by judicious crossing with Arab and English thorough breds and he achieved remarkable success in that enterprise. Dr. Mulchand rendered signal service to the Government of Inda during the Afridi rising in selecting and dispatching a large number of ponies to the Frontier. During the famine of 1900 and 1911 he devised and successfully carried out, special plans for collecting grass from the remote Gir Forests which saved the cattle not only of Kathiawar but of several parts of Gujarat.

Dr. Mulchand leaves behind him two sons and three daughters. His eldest son recently returned from Europe after completing a course in Medical Electrology and Radiology at Cambridge and acquiring further training and experience in Germany.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

RECEPTION TO MR. H. E. A. COTTON.

The Western India National Liberal Association will hold a reception in honour of Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, C.I.E., President-elect of the Bengal Legislative Council, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, to-day (Friday,) at 5 p. m. (S. T.) Members are invited to attend.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A special condolence meeting of the Samaj will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Narayan Dinanathji (Prabhu Semnary Hall to record the lamentable death of Dr. Govindrao Bhaoo Prabhakar, J. P., L. M. and S L. R. C. P. (London) L. F. P. S., F. C. P. S., a Life Member of the Samaj, when members are earnestly requested to attend.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

MANDVI MAHILA MANDAL.

A public meeting of ladies will be held at Mandvi under the auspices of the Mandvi Mahila Mandal at 2-30 p. m. tomorrow (Saturday) at the Jain Mahajan Wadi Khadak, when Sjt. Valubhbhai Patel will preside and Mr. Munilal Kothari will speak on the "Duty of Indian Women". Mr. Nanal Upadhyaya will sing National songs.

I. P. AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held at their office, 11, Bank Street, (old Telephone Buildings) Fort, tomorrow (Saturday) at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

PYDONI KHIAFAT COMMITTEE.

An important meeting of the managing committee of Pydoni Khilafat Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p. m. (B. T.) Khilafat Committee) to consdier some important matters. Members are requested to attend at Patka Manzil Bazar (office of the Pydhoni punctually.

JT. KHILAFAT COMMITTEES MEETING.

A joint meeting of the managing bodies of the Pydhoni, Madanpura and Nagpada Khilafat Committees will be held on sunday the 5th instant at 4 p. m. (B.T.) at Chotani House Khadac. Members of the bodies concerned are requested to attend this important meeting punctually.

BIRTHDAY OF SHRI GURU NANAK.

A public meeting under the auspices of Shri Guru Singh Sabha will be held at Marwari Vidyalaya on Sunday the 5th instant at 6 p. m. to celebrate the birthday of Shri Guru Nanak Den. Mr. B. F. Barucha will preside.

INCREASE OF SEASON TICKET FARES.

A meeting of the Season Ticket holders travelling from Stations Bhaynder, Bassein Road, Nalla-Sopara and Virar will be held on Sunday, the 5th November at 2-30 p.m., in the Dharmashala near the Bassein Road Station, to consider what steps, if any, should be taken in connection with the circular issued by the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Co. regarding the enhancement in the rates of Season Tickets which are to come into effect from 1st December 1922. All concerned are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur D. A. Levi as Consul for France at Bombay.

Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to be Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh, vice Mr. A. Master, I.C.S.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., on relief to be Political Agent, Bhor, vice Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., reverting.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, vice Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Captain G. P. Murphy, on relief, to be Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, vice Captain A. W. T. Webb, proceedig on leave.

Mr. Chhaganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, on relief to act as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Captain G. P. Murphy.

Mr. Dayabhai P. Shah to act as Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Chhaganlal Ghelabhai Mehta.

Mr. Manilal Bhaichand Mehta to act as Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Dayabhai P. Shah, reverting.

Mr. J. C. Tate on return from leave to be Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

Major J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., on return from leave, to be Assistant Resident and Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., on the termination of his special duty, to act as Political Agent, Akalkot.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., on relief, to be Political Agent, Savantvadi.

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., on delief, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. Chimanlal N. Mehta, LL.B., on relief, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. Govind Krishna Kale, LL.B., on relief, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Dradwar.

Mr. E. Clements I.C.S., on return from leave to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S.

Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Larkana.

Mr. Chandiram Kotumal, LL.B., on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur.

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., to continue to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, temporarily.

Mr. Shapurji Darasha, on return to duty, to be Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police at Satara.

Mr. W. A. H. Miller, Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, to be Forest Settlement Officer of the Peint Taluka.

Mr. C. R. Watkins, C.I.E., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. J. A. Stevens, C.I.E., O.B.E. resigned.

The Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Bombay, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 1st October 1922.

Mr. Mahadev Vishvanath Dhurandhar, Teacher of Drawing in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, to act as Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. R. A. Hoggarth.

Mr. P. W. Gideon to act as Assistant Professor of Zoology, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. J. Asana or pending further orders.

Mr. N. M. Chavan, L.M.&S., B.M.S., has been appointed Resident Medical Officer, Special Prison Hospital, Thana.

Mr. C. G. Hawes, M.C., B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals District.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The Editor, "the Bombay Chronicle" has received the following amounts:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Naginbhai M. Mehta	25	0	0
Amritlal C. Baxi	5	0	0
V. B. Mogre (In Memory of N. M.)	10	0	0
Y. R. Gharpure	25	0	0
K. M. Obed	10	0	0
Girdharlal Jamnadas Jantrania	5	0	0
Natvarlal Nagindas	1	4	0
In Memory of Jaswantlal R. Chuniwala (through his father.)	25.0-0		
In Memory of Mr. Ishwarlal Damodardas Vakil (through his sons)	5	0	0
Mrs. Lalita Krishna Adalja	10	0	0
Sanghani & Co.	100	0	0
A gentleman through J. H. P.	50	0	0
J. H. P.	10	0	0
Fateh Singh	10	0	0
J. K. Tarapore	5	0	0
Damoder	5	0	0

Messrs. Hansraj Prugji Thakersy and Gulabchand Debchand, Agents. The Diamond Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., have given one bale of cloth (400 lbs.) valued at Rs. 600 to the Bengal Relief Fund.

JHARIA'S RESPONSE.

An appeal was made to the Jharia public by Mr. Sorab N. Driver of Messrs. Driver Kataria & Co., in aid of the Bengal Flood Relief Fund started by Dr. P. C. Roy. It is understood that through the efforts of the above named gentleman, a total amount of Rs. 2,417 was collected and sent to Dr. P. C. Roy. The above amount includes Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the Central Bank of India Ltd.

POLICE COURT BAR.

RESENT MR. VELINKAR'S INTERFERENCE.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Police Court Bar Association was held on Thursday afternoon in the Esplanade Police Court Law Library, under the presidentship of Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-law. At the outset, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader, stated that a meeting of the Committee appointed on Saturday last was held on Wednesday to consider the explanation given by Mr. Athavle Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday and Wednesday last and also the interviews given by him to Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. N. N. Saher, on Wednesday. Mr. Desai, further, stated that in view of the above, the Committee had passed a resolution rescinding their former resolution in favour of boycotting Mr. Athavle's Court.

Mr. Desai then stated that Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Pleader, had given notice to move the consideration of the conduct of Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-law, in replying to Mr. Athavle's address on Tuesday last without consulting the members of the Police Court Bar and without any authority from them.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Mr. Saher said that the Police Court Bar had no jurisdiction over the conduct of a member of the English Bar. He himself had a conversation with the Chief Presidency Magistrate in regard to the matter. Theirs was not the Pleaders' Association but a Lawyers' Association. He did not think that the members of the Police Court Bar could exercise jurisdiction over the members of another Bar. They could not therefore pass a vote of censure an a member of the Bar who did not belong to their Association. If in spite of this explanation, any member of the Association wished to move the proposed resolution, he might do so in which case, said Mr. Saher, he would vacate the Chair. For he could not see his way to agree to the resolution since Mr. Velinkar was his friend.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said that so far as the objection of Mr. Saher that they had no jurisdiction over the conduct of a member of another Bar was concerned, he thought it to be beside the point. Mr. Velinkar, in his reply to the Magistrate had said something concerning the members of the Police Court Bar, and, therefore, they wanted—at least the speaker wanted—to take Mr. Velinkar's action into their consideration. He thought that they had every right to criticise the action of Mr. Velinkar.

Mr. Chhatrapathy, pleader concurred with Mr. Desai.

At this stage, Mr. Saher vacated the Chair, and Mr. B. J. Dhondy, Pleader, then took the Chair. The discussion on the resolution was the continued:

MR. VELINKAR'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED

Mr. Balubhai said that they knew very well what had transpired between Mr. Athavle and Mr. Velinkar. He wanted to put before the Association the action of Mr. Velinkar. It was, no doubt, true that Mr. Velinkar had said nothing as their representative, nor had he consulted them in the matter. But Mr. Velinkar had made certain incorrect statements to the Magistrate.

With regard to the advice of Mr. Velinkar to the pleader, which was, as a matter of fact, an indirect censure on the members of the Bar, they did not require Mr. Velinkar to teach them their duties.

Mr. Sorabshah Kapadia, a senior pleader of the Bar, thought that it was not in their province to discuss the conduct of a Member who did not belong to their Bar. Mr. Kapadia disagreed with the passing of resolutions about matters which were not within the jurisdiction of their Bar. If they thought that Mr. Velinkar's conduct deserved censure then they should approach the proper authorities instead of passing a vote of censure.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting resents the unauthorised and uncalled for interference of Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-law, in this matter, and expresses its strong disapproval of his conduct. Further, this meeting regrets that in attempting to flatter the Bench he has entirely failed to uphold te hdignity of the Bar. As far as this Association is concerned it entirely repudiates the views expressed by him."

Mr. K. F. Nariman, said that he did not agree with Mr. Kapadia in what he had said about the conduct of Mr. Velinkar, but he asked them to consider the position of the Members of the Bar if they remained silent over a matter which had already been given wide publicity in the press. As a matter of fact, copy of the addresses of Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Athavle were handed over to the reporters in advance. It was necessary for them to declare publicly that the views expressed by Mr. Velinkar were not their views and that Mr. Velinkar was a self-styled representative. Mr. Velinkar in his address to the Court had forgotten his duties to the Bar, and had not even touched upon the insult of the kind that was offered to the professional gentleman. He had also entirely forgotten the injury done to the Bar. It was, therefore, their duty to take action against their professional brother. Mr. Velinkar had tried to justify the action of the Magistrate who himself believed now that he was in the wrong. After all the controlling power was Public Opinion, and by passing the resolution they would be doing their duty to the Bar. (Cheers.)

DIGNITY ABOVE ALL.

Mr. Sorab B. Banaji, Bar-at-law, seconding the resolution said that in order to maintain the dignity of the members of the Bar, irrespective of friendship, they were bound to pass the resolution. Mr. Velinkar had never taken the trouble of consulting them Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-law, took up the proper attitude by consulting the members of the Bar Mr. Velinkar had looked upon their Bar as an inferior Bar and wanted to act as a school-master. They and never asked him to speak to the Magistrate on their behalf.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, a senior pleader, said that he was not in favour of passing a resolution of the kind moved by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Bomanshah H. Daroowalla, pleader, said that if they wanted to pass the resolution, it should be passed unanimously.

The resolution was, then, put to vote and declared carried.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

MULTAN OFFICIALS EXONERATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Lahore, November 1.

When the Punjab Legislative Council met to-day discussion of Mr. Ganapat Rai's resolution regarding the appointment of a committee to enquire into allegations against the conduct of polic and civil officers in connection with the recent riots at Multan was resumed. Mr. Ganapat Rai in the course of his speech in moving the resolution had quoted in extenso from the reports of two organised public bodies, the Congress-Khilafat report and the Hindu Sabha report signed among others by two members of local Legislative Council including Raja Narendranath and Rai Bahadur Lala Sewakram, and referred to the allegations made by these two bodies against police and civil officers of Multan during the riots there.

Sir John Maynard made a long statement to-day defending the action of Mr. Emerson,, Deputy Commissioner of Multan and other police officers and spoke for about an hour quoting from official records the actual position of affairs and the action of police during the riots at Multan paying a tribute to the admirable services rendered by the officials. Sir John said a hopeless case was contained in the allegations of two non-official reports and asked members of the House whether there was anything to make a prima facie case, Multan was a great city being seven miles in diameter. Practically no damage was done in the central parts of the city, the desecration and burning being done in outer circles. As to the arrangements each Tajia was accompanied by magistrates and honorary magistrates, by a certain number of notables whose duty was to prevent any disturbances and also by a suitable number of police. All available police were on duty on the occasion. All that could be done was done.

ALLEGATIONS ANSWERED.

The Congress Committee, declared Sir John did not consider actual physical difficulties in getting troops ready and march them. Dealing with allegations made by both reports that serious outbreaks took place near police stations, Sir John stated that a number of police men left each Kotwal during the time of the disturbance and that only a small number of police constables was left at each police station to guard Hawlat and also some telephone clerks to attend to telephones. He asked the House whether these men were sufficient to do what according to the report of the committee they should have done. Referring to the allegation that only nine arrests were made on the 1st day of the disturbance, Sir John pointed out that it was not possible to make arrests at once. Police and troops could have made more arrests on the 1st. day but had they done so, they would have lost completely the control of the situation and loss of life and property would have been much greater than it was.

In view of the statements of Sir John Maynard Mr. Ganpat Rai wanted leave of the Council to withdraw his resolution as he thought there was no necessity of any further enquiry but the Council having refused leave to withdraw, Mr. Ganapat Rai had to put his resolution to vote which on being put to vote was rejected amidst applause of the majority.

Another resolution moved by Mr. Daulat Ram Kalir recommending to Government that cow slaughter houses be closed for one day in every week was withdrawn, Sir John Maynard announcing that Government was advised that it had no power to adopt the resolution as it was a matter for the Municipal or Cantonment Committees who controlled slaughter houses. The Counci adjourned till the instant.

GURUKABAGH AFFAIRS.

At question time to-day in reply to questions by Mr. Ganpat Rai regarding Gurukabagh affair, Mr. Craik said no accurate return is possible but local officers estimates tat the total number of persons against whom force was used was about 1650. Some of these received no injuries at all but the total number injured including slight injuries is estimated roughly at 1,500. The law authorises forcible dispersal of unlawful assemblies which do not disperse when required to do so. use of this method or of the method of arrest for offence committed is discretionary and circumstances require sometimes the one and sometimes the other. In reply to the same member Sir John Maynard said it is not a fact that any Government doctor refused to treat an Akali at Amritsar hospital. Medical relief has not been refused to any one on the ground of his being an Akali. Numerous Akalis have been treated in the civil hospital at Amritsar.

U. P. COUNCIL.

AMENDMENT IN AGRA TENANCY ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW October 31.

At the U. P. Legislative Council the Bill further to amend the Agra Tenancy Act 2 of 1901 was subjected to a heated discussion between Liberals and Landlords. The object of the Bill was to include provison in the Act which would validate old leases, which were held invailed by the ruling of the Board of Revenue. The Nawab of Chhataris stated his object was to prevent ruinous litigation in some districts as the result of the ruling. Hon. Sir Ludovic Porter on behalf of the Government did not oppose the motion to refer it to a select committee in accordance with the decision of Government. But in his absence the Finance Member in a personal statement controverted the Nawab's arguments regarding litigation, and said that there was nothing to prevent landlords to appeal to the Privy Council.

Pandit Haridaynath Kunzru and other members of the Progressive Party opposed the motion to refer the Bill to a Select committee on the ground that the Bill was unfair to tenants whose lixity of tenure would be gone.

The motion to refer the Bill to a select Committee was carried by 37 votes against 36, the Ministers not voting. Sir Ludovic Porter and 10 officials voted against the motion, while the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad and four officials voted in support of it.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

A press note says:—Owing to the very large number of applications during recent years for admission to the second year course at the Grant Medical College, far in excess of the accommodation available, Government have found it necessary to consider the question of limiting admissions to the second year. At their suggestion a meeting of Principals of Colleges in the Bombay Presidency was held some time ago to consider the question and to make recommendations to the Government on the subject.

2. After considering their recommendations Government came to the following conclusions and have issued orders accordingly, viz.:—

(1) That in June and November 1922 all students who pass the next preceding Preliminary Scientific Examination from the Grant Medical College and such additional number of students from the Arts and Science Colleges as have passed the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate Science (D Group) Examinations should be admitted to the Second Year's Course at the Grant Medical College as would bring up the total numbers admitted in June and November to 150 and 100, respectively.

(2) That in June 1922 only 100 students should be admitted to the First Year's Course in the Grant Medical College, while there should be no admissions to that year's course in November 1922.

(3) That in the opinion of Government it is necessary that from June 1923 all teaching in Preliminary Science at the Grant Medical College should cease, that the Arts and Science Colleges should take over completely the work of teaching the Preliminary Science Courses, and that the Intermediate Science (D Group) should be recognized as the only examination qualifying for admission to the second year of the medical course. It is also necessary (1) ti suspend the separate Prliminary Scientific Examination from November 1923 so that students who do not get admission to the Medical College will not be stranded, (2) to allow the unsuccessful students in the Preliminary Scientific Examination of April 1923 to appear for the Intermediate Science (D Group) Examination after putting up one more term, and (3) to hold the Intermediate Science (D Group) Examination twice a year from 1923. The University of Bombay has already taken the necessary action with regard to proposals (1) and (2). The question of holding the Intermediate Science (D Group) Examination twice a year after 1923 is still under consideration.

(4) In June and November 1923 only 100 students should be admitted on each occasion to the Second Year's Course at the Grant Medical College. In accordance wih the orders of Government, out of the total number of admissions 10 per cent should be reserved for qualified students of the Mahomedan community and 10 per cent for those belonging to the backward classes of Hindus and 10 per cent for women. The other admissions should be made according to merit in the two next preceding Intermediate Science (D Group Examinations. Thus in future the Dean should first admit qualified students of his own college and qualified students of other colleges up to 70. 10 Mahomedan students, 10 students from the Hindu backward classes and 10 female students, if qualified. If any of these 30 places remain vacant, he should admit the best qualified students of other colleges.

3. Government have also decided that in admitting students to the Grant Medical College preference should be given to students of this Presidency who are eligible for admission.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee was held on Wednesday night in the Girls' School compound, Kamatipura, Mr. V. A. Desai presided. Mr. Jehangir B. Patel read the annual report from 1st November 1921 to 31st October 1922, and also presened the statement of accounts. Both the report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted.

The following office-bearers for the new year were then elected:—Mr. V. A. Desai (President), Messrs Oosman Sobani and S. L. Silam (Vice-Presidents), Messrs Jehangir B. Patel, Anantram Vaikunthram and S. K. Poopala (Joint Honorary Secretaries), Mr. P. J. Mistry (Honorary Treasurer), and members of the Committee:—Messrs. Mahamad Nawab, I. L. Kaji, H. B. Khotari, G. V. Jayker, Nizamuddin, Motichand G. Shah, S. S. Mirajker, Haji Mahamad, H. F. Manier, S. R. Bhatt, A. M. Yusuf, N. B. Savant, R. D. Salvi, Madharow Rane, V. R. Bhusrath, G. A. Telang, V. M. Retiwalla, S. P. Kasulvar, S. C. Langs, Syed Nasrul Haqut. A resolution was also passed placing on record appreciation of the services rendered by the retiring Managing Committee

MEETING OF SAWANTWADI SUBJECTS.

A meeting of the Maharatta subjects of Sawantwadi was held on the 30th ultimo at the Maratha Central Association, Parel, when a message praying for his early securing the sole administration of the State was despatched to the Maharaja.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Howrahs opened with subdued tone but there was good deal of quiet buying during the morning and after tiffin an excited market pushed the price up to Rs. 41-14, most of business being on the Bear covering account. There was a slight reaction, but the close was firm at Rs. 41-10. Reliance which were no better than Rs. 40-4 throughout morning hardened several annas this afternoon. Clives were all buyers at Rs. 29-12. With exception of a little buying of Northbrook and Lawrence, other jutes were idle. Dunbars had a sharp rise to Rs. 300. Bengal Nagpurs were quoted at Rs. 385. Kesorams were firmer at Rs. 10-8. Coal market was again inactive. Burrakurs continued to appreciate with sellers disinclined to operate. Sathgram and Raneegunge were asked for. Miscellaneous stocks were quiet and only a small turnover was reported. B. I. Corporation had buyers at Rs. 8-14. Tea shares were rather quieter but prices generally were fully maintained, Following were closing quotations:

Government securities:—6 per cent bonds (1926) 100-10, 6 per cent Bonds (1927) 100-15, 6 per cent. Bonds (1930) 100-12, 6 per cent Bonds (1932) 101.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (contry) 343, Tata Industrial Bank 7-8 discount.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordinary 147, Katakhal Lalabazar Railway 47, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway 62 s.l. Sara Sirajgunge Railway 64.

Cotton:—Agra United 6-4, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 378, Dunbar 298 and (pref) 191 s.l., Kesoram 10-8, Mohini Mills 4-13.

Jute:—Century 10-8 s.l., Clive 30, Chanpdany 150, Howrah 41-12 x.d., Hooghly (pref) 13, Lawrence 397 s.l. Northbrook 53-4, Reliance 40-8, Waverley 9-14.

Coal:—Bokaro Ramgurh 36, Burradhemo 7-8, Burrakur 33-2, New Kendah 10-14, North Laikdih 6-4, Patmohna 8-4, Pench Valley 25, Raneegunge 54-8, Standard 64.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone 280, Bengal Lead 3-12, Indian Iron and Steel 54 s.l., Kumardhubi Engineering 4-14, British India Corporation ordinary 9 and (pref) 107-8 s.l., Burma Finance 3-5, Firpo Ltd. 13-8, Indian Wood Products 6-8, Madan Theatres 6, Maison Alice Ltd. 2-4, Titaghur Paper 10-4, Bengal Timber Trading 201-8, Carew and Co. 25.

Tea:—Amluckie 76, Bishnauth 17-10, Eastern Cachar 104, Gohpur 8-13, Hasimara 49-8 s.o.l., Jaybirpara 17-8, Kalachera 81, Namburnadi 11-4 and (pref) 12-12, Lohagur 30-12, Goalabari 24-4, Saragaum 11-14, Seajuli 19-4, Teen Ali 13-8, Tirrahanna 14-4.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and eleven sixteen pence.

The closing telegraphic transfer one pound three and twenty-one thirty-second pence anddem and one pound three and eleven sixteenth pence.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The folliwing are the first entries for the King Emperor's Cup, the Viceroy's Cup and the Indian Grand National.

KING EMPEROR'S CUP.

Sweet Adare, Hungary, Kilcloon, Midensia Orange William, Floreal, Galway Gate, Starshot, Charlie's Smile, Prince Umbria, Paragua, Noutbutweel, Goldgainer, The Devil, Seatwell, Solo Bridge, St. Quin Maori Queen, Happy Iola, Lenny, Seremist, Not Much, Quarryman and Wedding.

VICEROY'S CUP.

Sweet Adare, Midensia, Kilcoon, Orange William, Ridgend, Floreal, Simon's Choice, Starshot, Charli's S mile, Prince Umbria, Paragua, The Lark, Unitoi, The Devil, Seatwell, Solo, Bridge, St. Quin, Maori Queen, Christmas Holiday, Jack Lenny, Not Much, Wedding Ring, and St. Nathey.

GRAND NATIONAL.

Avro, Durban, Traveller, Albatross, Tycoon, Ugly Gosling, Bachelor's Vanity, Shunamite, King of Bees, Glenfor, Lesto, Reigning Star, Golden Rule, Brandichoc, Girton, Miss One Too Many, Jazzband, Footplate, Readycash, Ensente.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA.

The Catholic Institute, Poona, recently organised a successful Variety Entertainment under the kind patronage of the Surgeon-General and Mrs. Jennings last week. The audience was large and appreciative throughout.

It would be invidious to make distinctions, but special mention must be made of Mr. H. G. Hannay's fine rendering of Squire's "Mate of Mine". His deep vibrant voice was heard to great advantage and the pathos and absvirility of Squire's fine music was well expressed.

Miss L. Noronha's "I Pitch my Lonely Caravan at Night" was sung with deep feeling and suited the singer's emotional style. She sang a fine song in splendid style. Miss S. D'Souza's clear notes and perfect articulation in "The Gift" confirmed us in our opinion that "articulation" is half the battle won when a song is tackled.

Mr. D. D'Souza's lighter fare "If you're going back to Dixie" haunts us still.

There were also many other items both vocal and instrumental which it would take too much space to describe. The programme wound up with a humorous sketch entitled "Ici on Parle Francais", in which one Mr. Spriggins, the owner of a Boarding House lets lodging to a young Frenchman who happens to be madly in love with his daughter and who is at first suspected by Major Rattan of having run away with his wife. Matters are cleared up eventually. All goes well and Mr. Spriggins hits upon a promising son-in-law, "Victor Dubois" the young Frenchman.

MUNICIPAL MUSICAL CONCERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As one among the audience at the musical concert given by Mr. K. D. Tendulkar, proprietor, Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar, at the Victoria Gardens on the 29th instant, I beg to say that it was indeed a success, and a repetition of such programmes will be very much appreciated by the public. Unfortunately proper arangements were not made by the Municipal authorities for the public to hear the music clearly. The platform constructed on the occasn is, no doubt, suited for the purpose of a Band performance as people all round the stand can easily hear the music. This is not, however, the case, with regard to a vocal or an instrumental musical concert, inasmuch as people from all the sides of the platform cannot hear the singers clearly, only those in the front getting the advantage.

It will be admitted on all hands that vocal music is, as a rule, difficult to be heard by all in the open, and if arrangements are to be made to enable all attending the perfomance to hear it clearly, it would be essential (1) that all the seats should be placed in front of the dais., on which the concert is to be given. (2) that only a few seats should be reserved for ladies—the present arrangement of allowing two whole rows to be reserved for ladies is not proper, seeing that there has not been a large audience of ladies to warrant this. (3) If possible, a screen or a partition of any sort should be placed both at the back and on the sides of the platform so that the sound will easily be directed in the front for people to hear it clearly.

I trust the Municipal authorities who have been kind enough to arrange Indian musical concerts for the public will also extend their generosity by giving effect to the above suggestions, and thus make the performances much more effective and interesting.—Yours etc

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MEETING OF PAREL VOTERS.

Under the auspices of the Samajik Kridi Bhuvan, aLlbag, a public meeting of the citizens of Parel was held at Dongre Buildings on 28th ultimo with Mr. Parelkar in the chair. Mr. Parelkar in his speech, dealt with the attitude of the present corporators owards labour questions and urged the voters to elect only those persons who had a stake in those particular Wards. After several others had spoken, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. G. N. Sahasrabude, (President,) G. T. Patankar (Captain) D. V. C. (Vice-President), Kalekar, Mayekar, Mathkar, Dr. Savant, Salvi, and B. B. Nikam (Secretary) with powers to add, was appointed to assist in securing suitable nominees for election.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31.

The *clientele* interested in the Share Bazar at Ahmedabad held a meeting on October 23rd at which they resolved to end the irregular procedure adopted by the Share Brokers' Board, much to the detriment of the clients' interests. After condemning the arbitrary procedure the meeting decided that the clients should withhold pending further notice all payments by way of "Khad" from their respective brokers at the time of th ensuing "valan."

A fortnightly Review of the Indian Congress will be published from the 15th of November 1922 from Madras. The editor is Mr. M. Singaravelu. The policy of the paper will be that of the Indian National Congress.

"The Nan-Cooperator" will appear in Cyclo Style writing for the present.

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KHILAFAT AND SULTANATE.

A great deal of misunderstanding has been caused in India by Rafet Pasha's speech in which reference was made to the "temporal power" of the Khalifa; and in certain quarters hostile to the Khilafat movement there has been glee, the speech being represented as a betrayal of the cause of the Khilafat by the Turks themselves. The gist of Mustafa Kemal's interview with the representative of a Paris journal, as telegraphed by Reuter, is likely to increase the misunderstanding above-mentioned, and the glee in hostile circles. To begin with, we would state that the Muslims of the world are concerned for the institution of Khilafat rather than for the person of the Khalifa for the time being. Mustafa Kemal Pasha is reported as having implied that, for the Turkish Nationalists, the Sultan has ceased to exist. He did not say that the Khalifa, much less the institution of Khilafat, had ceased to exist; and Rafet Pasha in his speech was careful to discriminate between the two dignities. For the Turks the "temporal power" of the Khilafat has always, since the institution passed to them, meant the power of the Sultanate. In the reign of Abdul Hamid—a good Khalifa but a bad Sultan—it meant most terrible repression of the Turkish race by a bureaucracy which the Sultan chose preferably from among non-Turkish Muslims because the progressive spirit of the Turks alarmed him. Abdul Hamid II. was a sincere reactionary. He believed that the only chance for Turkey to escape destruction was for her to feign corruption and extreme decrepitude while fostering a fierce and narrow Islamic spirit in the wilder elements of her population which he regarded as the fighting strength of his Empire. Thus the temporal power of the Sultan as Khalifa became identified in Turkish minds with a benighted despotism under which progressive and enlightened elements were systematically crushed. The Turkish Revolution was the nation's protest against a state of things which, for the Turks, was like a living death, and, by the Turkish Constitution, the Sultan ceased to be despotic. After the abortive counter-revolution in the spring of 1909, Abdul Hamid was deposed and the saintly Mahomed Reshad succeeded him as Sultan and Khalifa, *entirely by the will of the Turkish nation.* What was the position of the Khalifa after the Revolution? His power being identified with the Sultanate of Turkey, and the Sultan being a mere figure-head, *the temporal power of the Khilafat became actually vested in the Turkish Government for the time being,* and was in fact in the hands of the Committee of Union and Progress. Many of the Young Turks recognised that this was wrong, and we remember to have heard the question of the advisability of separating the Khilafat from the Sultanate eagerly discussed among them even in those days.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Rafet Pasha have both proclaimed their reverence and loyalty for the institution Khilafat. All that they claim is: the right of the Turkish nation to free development under whatever form of Government the nation chooses. We go further and we say that what they are actually contemplating is not the seizing of the temporal power of the Khalifa, but the restoration to the Khalifa of his spiritual power which had become practically vested in the Turkish Government without consideration for the feelings of the Muslims outside Turkey. Thus when the Turkish Government went to war, for whatever reason, a *jihad* was proclaimed automatically because the armies of the Khalifa only wage *jihad.* This is a complete inversion of the true Islamic teaching on the subject. And thinking Turks knew well that it was wrong, and those, whose wish was to restore the Shariat in all its purity and strength, spoke of the necessity of separating the Khilafat from the mere machinery of Turkish Government. That will take away from the Khalifa any power he has had in the affairs of purely Turkish Government—since the Revolution he has not had much power, until the British on their occupation of Constantinople tried to use him as a fetish to impose an unjust peace upon the Muslim world. That barefaced attempt has put an end to any chance of his survival as *Sultan*-Khalifa. There must never again be a Khalifa who can be captured and intimidated by threats of robbing Turkey of more territory or cajoled with promises of patronage. The Khilafat must be made independent, and that can only be done by robbing it of "temporal power" in Turkey which has come to mean merely identification with the political party in power in Turkey for the time being. The Turks, as we have reason believe, desire to restore its primitive, elective character, to make it once again truly representative of the whole world of Islam.

Is that to rob the Khilafat of temporal power? Is it not rather to endow it with a temporal power and prestige which it has not enjoyed since the days of the four first successors of our Holy Prophet? For, although the Turkish Government will no longer act in the name of the Khalifa, nor carry the Khalifa with it in its every act, the Khalifa will be able to call upon the power of the Turkish Government and every other independent Muslim Government for the defence of Islam. The troops at his command for the garrisoning of the Holy Places and the defence of the pilgrim roads will be an international Muslim force, and his authority will not be founded on the power of Turkey only, but on that of the whole Muslim world. It is desirable, in the interests of understanding and of peace, that the Imam of the Islamic Brotherhood should have his capital upon the soil of Europe, and in the Turkish plan, as we understand it, Constantinople will remain the seat of the Khilafat, but will no longer be the seat of Turkish National Government. The latter is to be removed to the interior of Asia Minor, according to the advice of Marshall von der Golz, given to the Turkish Government after the Balkan War. In that war the proximity of the seat of Government to the European frontier was seen to be perilous. If the Bulgars had succeeded in breaking through the Chatalja, the mere capture of Constantinople, which contained the whole machinery of Government, would have paralysed the power of Turkey. Von der Golz was of opinion that if the Government was moved to Asia Minor, Constantinople would lose much of its strategical importance, and that the enemies of Turkey would give up their attempts to seize it when they knew its capture would not mean a knock-out blow to Turkey but merely the beginning of a struggle with the whole force of Turkey unimpaired. The Khalifa in Constantinople will be better defended by an independent Turkish Government at, say, Angora than by a Turkish Government in Constantinople with which he was identified and of which he was the essence in the public mind. The form of Government which the Turkish nation may choose to adopt will not affect the Khalifa's position in the very least. He will no longer be liable to deposition at the will of the rulers of Turkey, nor required to sanction their decrees. At the same time his conduct and character will be subject to much wider scrutiny than heretofore and the chance of his behaving as a cruel despot will be nullified. We hope that all the Muslim delegates at the Peace Conference—and we are glad to think that Egypt will be represented there—will make their best endeavour to secure the restoration of the Khilafat to its true Islamic status and pave the way for a fresh General Council of Islam.

NOT WANTED.

Mr. Sastri, in his speech at the Colonial Institute last week, referring to South Africa said that that Dominion, for a long time to come, would not be "in a state of moral or material preparedness" to receive an Indian deputation. The "Imperial statesman" was not much wrong in predicting that it would take South Africa long to look Rt. Hon. Sriniwas Sastri in the face. As for the lack of material preparedness it is capable of bearing the interpretation that South Africa is too poor to finance the royal progress of Mr. Sastri. This special pleading, Mr. Sastri evidently considers will suffice to satisfy critics. His countrymen, however, still believe that if there is any part of the Empire where Mr. Sastri could, with profit, have brought his sweet reasonableness, seasoned with the occasional threat of India seeking her destiny outside the Empire, to bear on the Indian problem, it is South Africa. Even the European Press there shows signs of gradually coming to recognise the inequity of the treatment of domiciled Indians and the original sin of the ruthless exploitation of cheap Indian labour. The "Star" of Johannesburg, commenting on Lord Meston's recent address on Imperial Citizenship—a theme which sends Mr. Sastri into lyrical raptures—admits the truth of his statement that "helotry and not citizenship is the status of Indians in South Africa." It, however, proceeds to encourage the scheme of voluntary repatriation. Knowing what pressure and persuasion mean in official parlance, we had no difficulty in realising the "voluntary" nature of the repatriation, and its painful aftermath has already made it an acute problem on a par with the locations stunt. May-be Mr. Sastri was wise in his generation in not trusting himself to better the lot of his countrymen there. When Gokhale went to South Africa, it was "in a state of moral and material preparedness" to receive him thanks to the intense agitation of Mahatma Gandhi supported by his noble band of Satyagrahis. When similarly the domiciled Indians in South Africa again bring round the intractable Boer to a reasonable frame of mind, Mr. Sastri will proceed to the arena to listen to the symphony sweeter than the music of spheres, when one imperial chord vibrates with lively response to another. And then Brahmin-like Mr. Sastri will sing the epilogue. Who can envy him his proud privilege?

Notes of the Day

Mr. Lloyd George and His Nemesis.

Mr. Lloyd George is now reaping the harvest of his erstwhile ill-starred alliance with the Conservatives. He has not only been thrown out of power by the Tory vote at the Carlton Club, but the Conservatives, at least the Die-hards among them, who now seem to be in the ascendant, are determined to see that the Coalition is dead and buried for all time and that they will have nothing to do with Mr. Lloyd George and his apostate "Liberal" followers. Mr. Asquith has most picturesquely and appositely described both the Coalition, which is now dying, if not dead, and the present political situation. The former he has characterised as "the dictatorship of curves and zigzags, advances and recoils" while "there has been nothing so grotesque in the wildest nightmare of topsy-turveydom" as the latter. On the one hand, Mr. Lloyd George has been ridiculing Mr. Bonar Law's Government and Mr. Churchill has been writing vigorous letters to his constituents from his sick-bed to the same effect, on the other, the Die-hards in the Conservative camp have been giving more than one proofs of their determination to make the breach between the two wings of the Coalition permanent. The new Ministerial appointments are only one of the challenges. But the most formidable challenges are the denial by their leader, Sir George Younger, of anything like a pact between the National Liberals and the Unionist central office with regard to seats at the election, and the adoption, in increasing numbers, of candidates to fight the National Liberals, especially certain ex-Ministers. And a most noteworthy sign of the times is that the supporters of Mr. Chamberlain, who wistfully looks back to the days of the Coalition, are shown in the Conservative list of candidates without distinction as official Conservatives. The meaning of all this is clear. And it is that the Conservative Party is determined to stand united and its Die-hard element is leading it to reaction of the worst type.

Labour and Liberals.

The "Manchester Guardian" is already seriously alarmed at the prospect of a return to power of the "most reactionary Government of modern times"; and, in its ardent desire for a Liberal re-union, is appealing to Mr. Lloyd George to consider the position without delay. Mr. Lloyd George, by his recent utterances no less than by his former pact with the Conservatives, has almost irreparably compromised himself in the eyes of the Independent Liberals. But consistency has never been one of his virtues or, as some would say, weaknesses. As the "Guardian" says, "it is not necessary for him to swear allegiance to Mr. Asquith. He only needs to declare himself a Liberal and local associations will do the rest." Much as the Asquithian Liberals dislike and distrust him—and they have ample reason to do so—they cannot, in view of their own weakness in number, disdain his powerful assistance; for, as the "Guardian" points out, the personal popularity of the ex-Premier is a most valuable asset. Whether Mr. Lloyd George and the Asquithian Liberals follow the "Guardian's" advice remains to be seen. Meanwhile, there is no doubt that the tide of stern and unbending Tories is rising. The only hope of escape from undiluted reaction is provided by Labour which has been able so far to adopt as many as 400 candidates against 452 Conservative candidates. The Independent Liberals have put forward 205 candidates and Mr. Lloyd George comes last with his 164 followers. If the election proceeds as a four-cornered contest, it will be difficult to forecast the result. In any event, a Labour working majority does not seem probable. Mr. Asquith says that "the so-called pact between the Conservatives and the National Liberals means that when they have finished abusing each other and the manoeuvring for position has finally succeeded, there will be a new Coalition under a new alias in the new Parliament." Such a Coalition would be more undesirable than the last. If there is to be any Coalition—and one cannot see how it can be avoided—a working combination between Labour and the Liberals would be the most desirable one. And it is to bring about such a Coalition that the Liberals should make common cause with Labour.

A Characteristic Gesture.

Signor Mussolini has marked his assumption of office as Italy's Premier with a characteristic gesture of theatricality. One of his first acts when he took over his Ministerial duties at an early hour on Tuesday was to telephone to all the Ministers and call roll to ascertain that the State employees were observing punctuality. If they fail to do this, he has given orders that they would be dismissed as being unworthy servants. Signor Mussolini says that only hard work can save the nation and the Government must give an example. This is very good. But neither hard work nor punctuality, though necessary, can be substitute for statesmanship and it is genuine statesmanship which Italy needs—statesmanship that, so far as the internal situation is concerned, does not ignore the rights of Labour, and, as Signor Sforza has telegraphed to Signor Mussolini, does not make foreign policy "a mere sum of sentiments and resentments."

New Finance Member.

Our Cooperating friends have recently been very much intrigued regarding the appointments to the Viceroy's Executive Council to fill up the two vacancies arising from the resignation of Dr. Sapru and the retirement of Sir William Vincent. The "Reforms" gave three appointments to Indians on the Executive Council and Lord Sinha, in interpreting them in the Lords, said that there was nothing to prevent four Indians being members of the Government of India under the new Act. Our Co-operating friends have been expecting Lord Reading to give proof of his "Liberalism" by availing himself of the opportunity of Sir William Vincent's retirement to appoint an Indian as Home Member. Not only has this expectation been falsified, but their hopes of an Indian becoming Finance Member have also been dashed to pieces by the announcement that Sir Basil Phillot Blackett has been appointed to the post. Sir Basil has been Controller of Finance at His Majesty's Treasury. The only satisfactory feature about this appointment is that it means the replacement of Sir Malcolm Hailey, whose regime as Finance Member has been one series of grave blunders and disastrous muddles, by one who at least knows something about finance. Apart from that, there could be no greater proof of the unreality of the Reforms than the insulting implication—contained in the selection of a permanent official from the British Treasury to take charge of India's finances,—that there is no Indian worthy enough to undertake the task. How long will our Cooperating friends continue to remain willing instrument of their country's humiliation?

Fruits of Cooperation.

Sir Malcolm Hailey is to be transferred to the Home Membership, where he will be more at home than he has been at the Finance Office and where he may be expected to surpass his exploits as the Chief Commissioner of "Imperial Delhi." The importation of Sir Basil Blackett in the Council will hurt the susceptibilities of our Cooperating friends in a special measure. It will mean that the successor to Dr. Sapru must be, under the Government of India Act, one who has served the Crown in India for twelve years. So the selection of Sir Benode Mitter or Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, whose name was mentioned as that of the most likely Law Member, is out of the question. If rumour speaks true, the Law Membership may go to an English judge from one of the provinces. Our sympathies go to our Cooperating friends who will thus be most grievously cheated of their dues. But may we venture to remind them that the pursuit of mere appointments must lead to disappointments? If they are wise in their day, the recent policy of the authorities in regard to high appointments, including Governorships, will make them pause and reflect as to whither their cooperation with the Steel Frame has led and is leading them. Let them also read the sign of the times as revealed in the British political situation and the rising tide of reaction and realise that the political salvation of their country consists only in unanimity of action as well as of demand among its people and not in *their* cooperating with the Steel Frame in strengthening the hold of the Empire over it. They want Swaraj no less than do the rest of their countrymen. Let them, therefore, lose no time in joining hands with the Congress to attain it instead of continuing to remain in a fool's paradise.

INDIAN FINANCE.

HOW TO SAVE FORTY CRORES IN MILITARY CHARGES.

III.

India, it is true, does not ostensibly bear any cost of the Navy beyond her annual contribution of £100,000. *But Britain maintains a Navy primarly and entirely for her own needs.* She depends for her very existence upon foreign commerce, and she believes a strong Navy—once on a two Power basis, but since the birth of the American rivalry, on a single Power standard—to be the best means of securing for herself "the Freedom of the High Seas" in the British sense of that expression. Even when Britain employs her Navy for any part of the Empire, she does not do it purely out of Imperial philanthropy. There is no room for charity in politics, nor in finance. Britain may use the Navy to preserve her Imperial *amour-proper* and will certainly do so to keep her foreign commerce. *But for this it is absurd to ask India to bear a share, or, in the alternative, maintain a larger army than she needs.*

India does not need a Navy.

Geographically and politically, India is so situated that we cannot conceive of her needing naval assistance from Britain for the exclusive benefit and defence of this country. Should she chance—against all probabilities—to attract enemies from across the seas, she has a sea-board so effectually dominated by the ghats and protected by the deserts, than she need not apprehend any serious danger on that score. And as for her maritime commerce, though considerable, it is not entirely to her own benefit. The customers of India, are more interested in keeping open the commerce of India, than she herself. *There is, thus, no ground to regard the Indian Military expenditure as in any way a substitute for or a set off against the absence of a naval budget in India.*

Except for Training.

We appreciate, however, the value of a Navy for scientific purpose and for affording a training ground. We would, therefore, consent to a small beginning being made for an Indian Navy, provided (1) that it is wholly built, equipped and manned in India: (2) that a fair proportion of the extra military charge is taken over by Britain; (3) and the Indian regular standing army is reduced just to the national requirements of India. In that case army charges would be reduced by Rs. 35 crores, while we may have to incur a recurring naval outlay of Rs. 5 to 7 crores a year, or a net reduction of Rs. 28 to 30 crores.

Details of Expenditure.

Coming next to the criticism of the Indian Military policy from the stand-point of details of expenditure the first point to be noticed is (1) the amalgamation of the European troops in India with the whole British army. Thanks to this amalgamation, the Government of India has had to pay more for its European forces than if they had been recruited in the country itself. Every change in the military finance introduced in England, and suited to the riches and rivalries of England in Europe, has had to be introduced in this country. And in return for that heavy expenditure India does not obtain the full benefit of the experience of the British troops. The principle of maintaining a fixed proportion of British element in the Indian army is the more objectionable as it prevents India from herself utilising her military man-power to the fullest extent of her population, and with a view to guard against a combined, simultaneous attack from all her neighbours.

Abolish the War Office Drain.

The British section of the Indian army causes great financial anxiety to the Government of India. Under various pretexts *the British War Office makes an annual drain of nearly 20 crores of rupees.* The Government of India have themselves protested again and again against this uncontrollable drain. But unsupported by the people of India in that contention, they have so far proved helpless before the War Office statisticians. No self-governing Colony is required to make such contribution which is as uneconomic to India as it is unnecessary to the Empire. This drain must therefore be summarily abolished. The whole army must be at once or progressively Indianised for otherwise no lasting and substantial reform in Indian finance would be possible.

Need of Distinction between Peace & War.

But perhaps the greatest eror in the Indian Military organisation is the combination of financial and military evils in an an almost equal proportion. The Army in India has been organised on a war footing. There is no separate peace establishment, so that military charges in India are in no way different in the war times or in peace times, except possibly in the necessarily great extravagance and laxer control in the war times. The total strength we can mobilise in the event of a war is about 250,000 men of all arms, in round figures. For this in the last year before the Great War we spent nearly 30 crores of rupees. In European countries, like France and Germany, they have adopted the system of short service and Reserve which gives them a maximum of combatant strength at a minimum cost. India has, relatively speaking, no Military Reserves. The system of territorial Reserves proposed by the Simla Army Commission was voted by the Secretary of State. The absence of any considerable reserve is to be traced to the distrust of the Indian people which has throughout characterised the Military policy of the Government of India.

Between Scylla and Charyibdis.

In recent years suggestions have been made to make the Indian States of India contribute towards the cost of the Indian Army.

(Continued on page 9.)

Previous articles in the Series appeared in our issue of the 1st and 2nd instant.

TUG OF WAR.

NATIONAL LIBERALS VERSUS CONSERVATIVES

KEEN CONTEST ANTICIPATED.

DELHI, Nov. 2.

The political organisations in most of the constituencies throughout the country have now chosen the candidates, but the final decisions have not yet been taken in certain localities. Interest still centres in the position in the constituencies, hitherto represented by the Coalition Liberals, and in which the Conservative organisations have now decided to run independent candidates. The Conservative headquarters are giving a free hand to the local committees, and in many instances the Coalition Liberal candidates have been promised continuance of local Conservative support. In others, however, keen contests between the representatives of the two wings of the late Coalition Government are likely. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Lloyd George's party will, as has been suggested, introduce Coalition Liberals to contest the seats against the Conservative nominees in parallel constituencies. If such steps are contemplated, they must be within the next forty-eight hours, as the nominations close on Saturday morning. (B. O. W.).

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

VIGOROUS ELECTIONEERING CAUSES THROAT TROUBLE.

DELHI, Nov. 2.

Mr. Lloyd George is suffering from a slight cold and throat trouble, resulting from the exacting strain, which his vigorous electioneering of the past few days involved. He has been compelled to cancel visits to Bristol and Bath to-morrow. Lord Dawson, once the King's physician, who was called in, has advised that two or three days' rest is absolutely essential. It is hoped, however, that the ex-Premier will be well enough to speak at a meeting, arranged in London on Saturday. —(B. O. W.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Lloyd George is suffering from a severe cold and is confined to his room. Viscount Birkenhead will take his place at the meeting at Bristol to-morrow. The presentation of the freedom of Bath to Mr. Lloyd George to-morrow has been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. W. R. Gourlay I.C.S. (retired), has been adopted as a National Liberal candidate for Perth.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. John Hope Simpson late Indian Civil Service, and subsequently private secretary to the new Home Secretary Mr. Bridgeman has been adopted as Liberal candidate to Sir Griffith Boscawen at Taunton.

CABINET SHOW BOYS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Cabinet held its first meeting to-day, Mr. Bonar Law presiding. The proceedings were kinematographed.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The appointment of a Minister of Pensions does not necessarily indicate the intention of Mr. Bonar Law to modify the decision to abolish the office. The Ministry was created by statute and its functions are only modifiable by the same means.

MR. BONAR LAW'S DENIAL

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Mr. Bonar Law has written a letter to the Secretary of the British Legion denying the suggestion that a proposal to abolish the Minister of Pensions will adversely affect pensioners, and says that the new Minister will not be removed till the House of Commons has had the fullest opportunity of discussing the matter. The views of ex-Servicemen will receive every consideration. He believes that administrative economies can be effected.

RUSSO-GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

A NEW COMPANY FORMED.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

An agreement of a far-reaching character involving the formation of a Russo-German commercial company with a capital of eight million gold roubles is announced from Warsaw. It has been ratified by the German Otto Wolf Consortium, who are owners of large works and by the Soviet representative at Berlin. Each will provide half of the capital and exercise equal control in the directorate and administration. The scheme gives the right to establish branches in Russia, besides important commercial concessions of monopoly of importation into Russia of metal articles and the exportation of raw materials, under Soviet control. The consortium will grant the company credit of goods to the value of seven and a half million gold roubles and also five million gold roubles in Soviet Government currency.

FESTINA LENTE!

SAYS A "FRIEND OF INDIA"

ANGLO-INDIAN'S ELECTIONEERING STUNT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Sir T. J. Bennett has overcome the opposition of a small section of Die-hards in the Sevenoaks Division and has been adopted unanimously as a Conservative candidate. He is opposed by Mr. Goldie, the Labour candidate who is a lawyer. Sir T. Bennett points out in his address that quiet and orderly development in India under the new Constitution must constantly be kept in view by Parliament, but he deprecates any hasty extension of the constitutional powers conferred by the 1919 Act, being convinced that the interests of India can be best secured by a loyal application of the Act, in a spirit of steady, measured progress. Meanwhile, he considers that there is urgent need for the redress of the very serious grievances of a considerable body of the servants of the Government of India, in respect of pay and other conditions of service.

BERLIN AND THE ALLIES.

DELHI, Nov. 2.

In pursuance of the policy adopted last spring when the Inter-Allied Commission of Control in Berlin gave place to the Committee of Guarantees, the Allied proposal to replace the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control by a Military Committee of Guarantee is now the subject of negotiations. The Berlin Government has accepted the proposal in principle. But even with their complete goodwill and acceptance of a number of the Allied stipulations, some time must elapse before a change could be effected.—(B. O W.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Berlin.—The German Government have accepted the Entente's proposal to withdraw the inter-Allied Military Commission of Control and to replace it by a small military commission of guarantees paid by the Entente, as soon as certain measures for completing disarmament mentioned in the Entente Note dated 29th September are settled. It is expected that change will not merely expedite the closing stages of disarmament, but greatly relieve German finances.

U. S. CONSUL EXONERATED.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Washington.—It is officially stated that hree separate American investigations have completely exonerated the Consul and vice-consul at Newcastle.

(The State Department ordered an enquiry into the activities of Mr. Slater, American Consul at Newcastle following the withdrawal of exequatur by the British Government on 1st September, due to alleged difficulties having been put in the way of visaing of passports of passengers who did not promise to make the voyage on American vessels.)

MCGRIGOR'S BANK FAILURE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Prince of Wales is unable to attend the matinee of "Glamour" at the Appollo Theatre on Tuesday, which is being held to relieve distress due to the suspension of payment by McGrigor's Bank. He has addressed a message to the League of Officers expressing his deep sympathy for the sufferers and trusts that the efforts of the League will alleviate the immediate distress as far as possible.

ANGLO-SPANISH TREATY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Madrid. The Anglo-Spanish Commercial Treaty has been signed. This is the first "favoured nation" treaty between two countries whose commercial relations have hitherto been based on exchange of notes in 1894. The treaty is the result of protests by British business men against increase on Spanish tariffs in 1920.

SECRECY FOR TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Paris.—According to "Le Matin", the French engineer M. Edouard Belin has invented an apparatus ensuring absolute secrecy for wireless and ordinary telegraphic messages.

PRINCE'S STATUE FOR BOMBAY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Leonard Jennings has been commissioned to execute the statue of the Prince of Wales for erection at Bombay.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes :—

It is surprising to find that according to the Census reports there are nearly 6000 more residential buildings in Ahmedabad than there are in Bombay, although the population is much smaller. The result is that overcrowding in the former city is less acute than in the capital of the Presidency.

LABOUR LOSES.

REACTIONARIES GAIN

ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In view of the forthcoming election, the keenest interest is displayed in the annual elections in 300 municipalities in England and Wales which took place yesterday and which coincide with the triennial elections in the London boroughs. The latter are remarkable for the number of candidates; 2,644 are contesting 1,362 seats. The Municipal Reformers are combining with their former enemies, the Progressives, in an attempt to oust the Labour men in fourteen Councils, where they have majorities. The early results indicate a Labour setback and the returns from the provinces show that Labour has lost 157 seats and the Conservatives gained 89. London results are equally disastrous for Labour, who, up to now, have lost 70 seats.

IRELAND.

IRREGULARS ATTACK BARRACKS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Using an improvised armoured car as cover for the purpose of laying mines to blow up the barracks, a strong column of Irregulars on Sunday attacked Clifden garrison. The latter held out for ten hours until the barracks was burnt, when they were compelled to emerge and surrender. The garrison at the Trans-Atlantic wireless station, which thus became untenable, strenuously tried to relieve the town, but were compelled to retreat to Galway. Several were killed and wounded on both sides and eighty Free State troops were taken prisoners.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

POOR RESPONSE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The list of the new Indian loan closed yesterday. It is anticipated that the response will be unsatisfactory owing to the unpropitious time at which it was launched. Uncertainty regarding the future in view of the election has contributed to this.

CABLE ITEMS.

The British Empire Exhibition authorities declares that of a three hundrd thousand sterling hitherto spent on construction, under a thousand has been spent on foreign material and this was only due to the anxiety to avoid irreparable delay in the erection of the stadium, which must be completed for the final Football Cup Tie in April.

The death is announced of M. Alfred Capus dramatist, political editor of the "Figaro" and member of the French Academy.

The Post Office announce that henceforth parcels to Ceylon need not bear adhesive customs declarations but must be accompanied by despatch notes and non-adhesive declarations like parcels for foreign countries. One note and one declaration can be used for up to three parcels.

London authorities are applying energetic measures to prevent the spread of smallpox which has just appeared within Poplar Workhouse. Eight cases have since been notified at Bexley, Stepney, Fulham Dartford and Lambeth.

Mr. Guggenheim, the copper magnate, whose death was announced on October 10th has left eight milions sterling.

MORE RESIGNATIONS IN ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Rome.—In addition to Sgr. Sforza, the Italian Ambassador at Paris, the Ambassadors at Berlin and Washington and Senators Frassati and Ricci have also resigned.

Rome.—Replying to Sgr. Sforza's letter intimating his resignation. Sgr. Mussolini declares Sgr. Sforza's action is scarcely friendly and very ill-timed. Sgr. Mussolini's foreign policy will not be simply a "sum of sentiments" as Sgr. Sforza mistakenly supposes. Sgr. Mussolini, therefore, formally invites Sgr. Sforza to remain at his post and not to embarrass Government which represents the loftiest expression of the national conscience. Sgr. Mussolini asks for a reply by telegraph.

Dr. Aelen, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras, it is reported, is lying seriously ill in Europe, suffering from complications of heart affection, bronchitis, etc.

ANGORA AND THE PORTE

CONSTANTINOPLE'S APPEAL

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Constantiniple.—A special Council of the Ministers considered the question of the status of the Constantinople Government, as affected by the attitude of the Angora Government thereto, and decided to appeal to Angora to show a conciliatory spirit in view of the fact that both the Governments were pursuing the same ends. The Ministers' note also requests advice and instructions from Angora, by which Constantinople is prepared loyally to abide. Angora's attitude however appears to be absolutely intractable and dettedmined to ignore the Porte's existence. The National Assembly has therefore decided not to reply to the Grand Vizier's telegram and to consider that the only authority in Constantinople is that of the administrative council of a Vilayet.

NO CONCERN OF ALLIES.

Paris.—French circles express the opinion that Angora's objection to the Constantinople Government being invited to the Lausanne Conference does not concern the Allies but it behoves the authorities at Constantinople and Angora to agree among themselves with regard to their representation at Lausanne.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

An Athens message says Greece has accepted the invitation to Lausanne.

Tokyo.—Hayashi and Nagaoka, Japanese Representatives in Czecho-Slovakia, will represent Japan at the Lausanne conference.

IS IT TRUE?

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns that M. Poincare has approached Lord Curzon, and suggests a joint Anglo-French *demarche* to Turkey in view of the receipt of a repert that the Kemalists are endeavouring to raise a military force in Thrace, of at least two divisions, in violation of the Mudania Agreement.

ALLIED COMMISSIONERS DEFY ANGORA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Constantinople.—The Allied High Commissioners have ordered the Ottoman Bank to sell half a million Turkish pounds worth of gold, which will be advanced to the Treasury in order to enable the payment of salaries of officials and thus circumvent Angora's prohibition of banking transactions with the local Government.

CHRISTIAN MINORITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Constantinople.—At an interview between Dr. Nansen of the Amrican mission and Hamid Bey on the subject of the exchange of minorities, the latter made it clear that the Kemalists were determined to compel the departure of the Christian elements throughout Turkey.

GOVERNMENT AND P. & O. MAIL CONTRACT.

The following telegram dated 2nd November has been sent by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Delhi:—"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber regret they have had no reply to oracknowledgment of their telegram dated 7th October last regarding the Peninsular and Oriental Mail contract. They beg to draw Government's attention to speech on 31st ultimo by the Chairman, Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. and request Government to reply to specific complaints made therein. Committee wish to respectfully warn Government that disregard by them of Indian wishes on shipping questions generally and the Peninsular and Oriental Mail contract specially will greatly agitate minds of Indian commercial community."

BILL TO DEAL WITH "GOONDAS"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

A Bill to deal with the *Goondas* in Calcutta has been published in the Calcutta Gazette and is likely to come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. The measure gives power to the Local Government to order any person who appears to be a *Goonda* or a member of a gang of *Goondas* and who was committed or is about to commit a crime likely to cause danger or alarm to inhabitants of Calcutta, to leave the Bengal Presidency for a stated period and provides for rigorous imprisonment up to one year, for failure to comply with the order. It further enables the Commissioner of Police to cause any person against whom an order has been made to be photographed, have his finger impressions recorded and if literate, furnish specimens of his handwriting before he leaves the Presidency. A *Goonda*, hooligan or other rough will be given an opportunity of showing cause why order should not be made and the Act will not apply to persons who are Bengalees by birth.

DELHI NOTES.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE REPORT

RETRENCHMENT AND SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

The main topic of discussion in Delhi is the forthcoming publication of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Report. While it is now commonly believed that the Committee is divided on the question of the entry into the Councils, I learn from reliable authority that the Committee is evenly divided on this question. Of the two Delhi leaders, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari, the former is said to favour the capturing of the Councils, while the latter is opposed to it. Among others Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel are reported to be siding with the Hakimji, while the two Madras leaders—Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar and Rajagopalachariar are stated to be in favour of adhering to the triple boycott. Though in Delhi also, as in other places, there are two views on this question, it is generally felt that the cause of Swarajya would be seriously affected by any big differences in the Congress ranks, which may lead to further sub-divisions of the political forces. In fact the offical circles here are already jubilant in anticipation of a split in the Congress camp. Pundit Motilal Nehru's speech at Dehra Dun has afforded confirmation of the gathering clouds, which might burst at the Gaya session. In the face of the entire uselessness of the Councils, which has made even the presnt councillors think seriously of not standing for election in future, it is to be doubted what good can the Congress nominees do, by getting into these bodies. Great field for solid work is offered outside and not inside the Councils, which are nothing short of debating societies.

WASTE IN DELHI.

The Committee, presided over by Sir Malcolm Hailey to consider the steps to expedite the completion of the new capital and to exploit all the means of economising expenditure, met here to-day. When it is considered that the Simla exodus, far from being abandoned or reduced, is swelling every year it passes one's comprehension as to how Government could reconcile its thirst for economy with sticking to manifest instances of extravagance. Huge buildings which are being erected in Delhi at enormous expense remain vacant for the major portion of the year and cannot be rented, while at Simla, Government pays a substantial amount as rent for housing the clerks and other officials, besides the Secretariat offices. It will be interesting to learn the decision of this committee on this question, which, I understand, will be raised at the meeting.

Two changes in the personnel of the Viceroy's Executive Council are announced to-day Sir Malcolm Hailey steps into the shoes of Sir William Vincent. As the leader of the Assembly and the Chief spokesman of Government, Sir Malcolm will never rise to the standard of the outgoing Home Member. He has neither the parliamentary tact nor the convincing manner, of Sir William Vincent. His speeches, when read in Hansard, make excellent reading but when listened to, do not catch votes. Not that Sir Malcolm is not a good speaker, for as a speaker merely, he is considered the best in the house, but his conservative and cold outlook make more enemies than friends. However, he will now be more in his elements than as a Finance Member. The series of heavy deficits and taxation to the extent of thirty-eight crores in two years, go to mark out his Finance membership as singularly unsuccessful—and unfortunate. Sir Basil Blackett of the British Treasury, succeeds him as the Finance Member. We know little of Sir Basil except that he is a permanent official of the British Treasury. Only the future can reveal whether the change is for the betttr or for worse. But the appointments announced to-day bring out one point that the next Law Member must be a man with ten years' administrative experience. The selection may, therefore, fall on some eminent Indian Judge of one of the High Courts, or Sir Mohammad Shafi may be shunted off to the Law Membership and the portfolio of Education may be given to an Indian member of the Civil Service, till the Inchcape Committee, has reported, but the former alternative is more likely.

DARING DACOITY IN CALCUTTA SUBURB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, November 1.

In the early hours of Tuesday morning a daring dacoity was committed in the house of a wealthy Bengali of the village of Raghunathpur— ten miles from Calcutta. It is reported that about fifteen armed men forcibly entered the house, frightened the inmates by firing guns, assaulted the owner and decamped with cash and ornaments, valued at about Rs. 7,540. The police arrested two men, one of whom is a railway employee.

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

ALI BROTHERS' SACRIFICES

ALL INDIA TRIBUTES,

The Ali Brothers' Day—1st November—was celebrated all over India, and tributes were paid to the self-less work and devotion of the Brothers to the cause of Islam and the Motherland. The following are a few among the many messages that have reached us:—

AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 2.

A mass meeting was held yesterday evening in the Shaheed Hall grounds under the auspices of the Provincial Khilafat Committee to celebrate the Ali Brothers' Day. The proceedings commenced at 6-30. Maulana Kifayatullah, President *Jamiatul Ulema* presided. The President read a message from Seth Chotani, regretting inability to attend owing to illness and exhorting the citizens to emulate the worthy example of the Ali Brothers. Doctor Ansari proposed "this public meting of the citizens of Delhi congratulates Maulanas Shaukatali and Mahmed Ali and their associates on the occasion of first anniversary of their incarceration and appreciating fully their eminent and selfless services and transcendental sacrifices for the country and religion calls upon the people to actively forward the programme laid down by these patriots and thus give tangible proof of love and respect for them." The proposer enumerated briefly the political and religious services rendered by the brothers and dwelt at length on the groundless accusations gratuitously indulged by interested critics, specially the Home Member. He quoted figures to prove that the proportion of expenditure incurred by Maulana Mohamedali's Kilafat Delegation was one third to that invited and paid for by Government themselves of which the speaker was a member. Before resuming his seat the doctor amidst shouts of applause announced a donation of Rs. 70 thousand from some generous Muslims for the Angora Fund and a further Rs. 30,000. He appealed to the Delhi public to subscribe two lacs and present an aeroplane on Delhi's behalf to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal. Syed Haidera Raza and Molvi Ahmed Said supported eulogizing the sublime services of the brothers. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Thereafter an address of welcome on Delhi's behalf was presented to Maulana Abdul Halim Siddiqi recently released from jail.

AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 1.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held at Aminud-Doulah Park this evening under the auspices of the Oudh Khilafat Committee. Pandit Kishenlal Nehru who presided and Dr. Sheoraj Narayan, Maulana Salamatullah Syed Wasir Husain, Shaikh Shaukat Ali and others spoke in detail of the brilliant and selfless services rendered to religion and country by the illustrious brothers, laying emphasis on their promotion of Hindu and Muslim unity.

The speakers urged the audience to follow in the footsteps of these brave brothers and to complete their work before their release.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"This meeting of the citizens of Lucknow fervently prays for the safety and well-being of the veterans of Islam—Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali, and emphatically request the people to prepare themselves for further sacrifices to attain the aims of the brothers namely, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Khilafat, and Swaraj" "Tis meeting of the citizens of Lucknow urges the Indian people to spare no pains in making the resolution of the Central Khilafat Committee in respect of sending aeroplanes to Angora a success by their generosity and perseverance.

AT KARACHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 1.

Ali Brothers' Day was celebrated here with great eclat. A procession of about thirty-thousand persons including two thousand women with national flags and singing national song marched through the main bazars of Karachi. Such a big procession was unprecendented in the annals of Karachi. In a mass meeting the following resolution was passed. "This public meeting of the citizens of Karachi appreciating the services rendered to the cause of religion and country by Maulanas Mohamad Ali, Shoukat Ali, Husain Mahamad, Nasir Ahmad, Pir Ghulam Mujadid and Dr. Kitchlu and congratulates them and Baiman on their sacrifice and potience."—(A.P.)

AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 2.

Several stations report the observance yesterday of the Ali Brothers' Day. In

(Continued on next page.)

DEHRA DUN CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The Dehra Dun Political Conference commenced its second day's sitting at 7 p.m. yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Dass as also Mr. and Mrs. Chiraranjan Dass were present. Before the commencement of the proceedings Pandit Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Conference offered welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Dass. He also announced that Mr. Dass had promised to make a speech next day though his doctor had advised him not to speak.

In the beginning a resolution expressing deep regret at the death of Babu Motilal Ghose was passed. A second resolution expressing regret at the death of Mr. Radh Narain, at the Lucknow Jail was also passed. The resolution condemned the indifference of the jail authorities. The resolution was proposed and seconded by the deceased's fellow political prisoners at the time of the death. They gave a graphic account of the tragedy and emphatically refuted the statement issued by the authorities.

The next resolution moved by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer urged upon the people of this province to leave no peaceful means untried to break the Government which found fit to put Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence in jail.

The fifth resolution runs as follows:—"That this Conference is of opinion that it is essential that all big and small communities of India must join and be united to make India free and with that view urges upon all communities of India—Hindus, Mussalman, Parsi, Christian, Sikh—to forget their communal differences and be united to work incessantly to secure freedom for India." Maulana Abdul Majid proposed Mrs. Naidu seconded, and Maulana Azad Sobhani, Sardar Gurubaksh Singh and Victor Joshi of Almora supported the resolution.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The U. P. Provincial Conference resumed its sitting yesterday at 3 p.m. The first resolution of the day's sitting offers the Conference's congratulations to all the Indian patriots who had gone to jail and welcomed those who, having come out of jail, devoted themselves heart and soul to the country's cause.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA.

The next resolution runs as follow:—"This Conference congratulates Ghazi Mustapha Kemal and his victorious army on their patriotism, self-sacrifice and victory and disapproves Britain's pro-Greek and anti-Muslim policy and informs that in case war be declared against Turkey the whole of India without distinction of race or religion will be prepared to help Turkey by all means possible".

Mr. Harkaranath Misra, in moving the resolution, sketched the history of the hostility of the European Christian Powers towards Turkey for centuries. He showed how those Powers wanted to drive away Turkey from Europe and every now and then used all sorts of tricks with that end in view. He reminded the audience of Mr. Lloyd George's Manchester speech, in which the ex-Premier stated that the policy followed by him towards Turkey was not new but was inherited from Gladstone and Asquith. They were glad Mustapha Kemal gained the victory in Asia Minor despite such tremendous foes on the opposite side. They therefore offered congratulations to the brave soldiers who have fought for their religion and country. Britain knew that in case war were declared against Turkey this time Indians would not help Britain. Yet he wanted to clear the doubts. Abu Masud Krama of Benares seconded the resolution.

Prof. Rochiram Sahai, in supporting the resolution, said the European Christian Powers wanted to break Turkey, but their policy was frustrated by Ghazi Mustapha Kemal and his army. He reminded the audience that the struggle was not over. So long as the Khilafat question was not fully solved they would not attain *Swaraj*. The struggle for Swaraj and the struggle for the Khilafat were not different. Freedom of Turkey meant freedom of Asia. Independence of the Khilafat meant independence of Asia and so long as Asia was not free and independent India could not expect to be free. He extorted the audience to help Turkey, for it was only helping themselves.

CONGRESS CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

The next resolution moved by Prof. Kripalani reads as follow:—

"This Conference considers that the constructive programme of the Congress is most essential and fully hopes that in every house *Charkha* would be introduced and *Khadder* would be used, that members be continued to be enrolled for the Congress and subscriptions collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund."

Prof. Kripalani made a forceful speech. He said it was a shame that such a resolution was still necessary. He was a shamed that several of his brothers and sisters had not even now discarded foreign cloth and taken to *Khaddar*. That only showed their apathy towards Mahatma Gandhi who has been sent to jail for six years. If they continued in the same fashion he was afraid Mahatmaji would have to serve out the six years. The speaker asked the audience to make strong efforts that would effect Mahatmaji's release from jail. From the fact that they had not taken to *Khaddar* he wanted them to remember Mahatmaji's last behest. He wanted them to remember that Mahotmaji's life was embodied in *Khaddar* and that so long as we had not taken to it, Mahatma Gandhi would not feel free even if he were released that very day. As for the Tilak Swaraj Fund he was ashamed that U. U. with its fertile land that made its Talukdars and zemindars rich had not given its quota to the central fund. They must remember that no work could be done without money and they must subscribe as much as they could to that fund.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

While the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee was being read there was an interesting incident. Maulana Mohammad Ali's little daughter who from the previous afternoon was busy collecting foreign caps went up to the dais and asked for permission to gather foreign caps. The permission was granted and this put the gentleman who was reading the address as he too was wearing a foreign cap into an awkward position and the girl would not make any exception in fully availing herself of the permission secured.

After the draft resolutions were read out several speakers spoke on different important subjects.

Mr. Arjunlal Sethi condemned the modern system of education. Parbati Devi spoke on the question of untouchability. Begum Mohammad Ali spoke with a veil on the necessity of removing untouchability and education for women. Swami Narsingdeo, Mr. Beharilal and Subhadra Debi also spoke on the same subject of untouchability.

Mr. Sundarlal spoke exhorting the audience to sink religious and social differences and love one another as brothers and sisters thus working for the emancipation of humanity. Satyavati spoke dealing with the widow problem.

Bi Amman spoke next. She said all are created by one God who makes no distinction. The so-called higher communities could do nothing without the help of the lower communities. She also appealed to women to discard foreign cloth and set an example to men.

Mrs. Naidu said India was full of temples but without deities. She asked women to come to their own and cooperate with their brothers in the holy struggle of non violence. She reminded them of the history of the Rajput women who bravely sacrificed themselves and their husbands. She wanted them to declare once for all that they were no longer *abalas* but *sabalas*. They are the strength that could make India independent. They must unite, educate, work hard hand in hand with men to establish Ram Raj in this land again. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the President, Bi Amman and others.

The "Independent's" special representatives at Dehra Dun reports that on the 31st evening a report was received in the Conference pandal that nine volunteers were arrested in the Cantonment at 6 p.m. Though it caused some excitement the Conference went on smoothly. There was no report of any disturbance of peace in the town and the reason for the arrest is not known.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S SPEECH.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

On the 1st of November, Hakim Ajmal Khan arrived at Dehra Dun. The same evening he made a speech at the Conference before the day's proceedings commenced. Hakimji on rising to speak was received very warmly with loud cries of "Allah ho Akbar". Hakimji laid emphasis on the constructive programme of the Congress and said they could not achieve their goal without carrying out that programme in letter and spirit.

He spoke of Hindu-Muslim unity. He told them so long as Hindu-Muslim unity was not achieved, so long as Hindu-Muslim differences were not settled, so long as Hindus and Muslims were not as inseparable as twin-brothers, all talk of Swaraj was useless. They must be united not only in word, but they must clean their hearts, purge themselves of all recriminations, forget their religious and social differences and unite with one sole object to win Swarajya. He was sorry that even to-day they were not like one man. He knew and was convinced that the Muslims were to blame in that disgraceful episode. He only hoped that they could give better account of themselves.

As for response to khaddar, he was sorry to say they had not done enough. They had done much but that was not sufficient to attain Swaraj. So far as Swaraj Fund and the Congress membership were concerned he was sorry to say that there was a proof of slackening their efforts in those directions. Places which had had 2,000 members last year had only 500. This year Swaraj Fund contributions too had fallen in that proportion. He would not speak anything regarding entry into the Councils or Civil Disobedience or change in the programme, since the President of the Conference and the President-elect of the Congress had refused to say anything on these questions before the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee was out, but he would emphasise one point and that was that when that report was out and when the All-India Committee or the Congress gave its version, the country must accept it and act up to it heart and soul without any murmur.

They must remember that they were to-day fighting for the independence of India as much in the interest of Asia as India herself. India was a large and integral part of Asia which Europe wanted to dominate over. If they wanted India to be free Asia must be free and if they wanted Asia to be free India must be free. With that view it was that he asked them to help the Khilafat, Ghazi Mustapha Kemal and the soldiers who were trying to free the Khilafat from the foreign domination. By that they wanted not to save Turkey alone but the whole of Asia. That was why they should be glad when they heard of the Turks' victories. He knew that if India became free, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan and Turkey would be glad because India would help them to be free. The Khilafat and Swaraj in short were inseparable.

He was sorry that they had not yet realised that they could not achieve freedom without giving the same rights to six crores of Indians who were called untouchables. They must remember God hal created them all equals. He had not made any differences in their limbs. He had given them same number of hands, feet, eyes etc., and he did not see what right or reason they had to say that certain people were untouchables. Why did they call certain people low, simply because they were given to certain low profession. That was their mistake if the so-called high caste man took to such profession after some few years they would have to call them low which they did not do. They must remember that low or high they were all children of the same God and same soil and they must help each other to get out of the present servitude. The Congress knew no difference of religion or community and they must always put their step forward and forward and join for one destined end and on one platform.

LEADERS DEPART FROM DEHRA DUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 2.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Messrs. C. R. Das, and V. J. Patel, had a long consultation yesterday Hakimji and Mr. Das left last night for Delhi. Mr. Patel leaves to-night, and after halting a few hours in Delhi he will leave by the Punjab Express reaching Bombay on Sunday morning. Panditji leaves Dehra Dun on Saturday for Lahore.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF DEHRA DUN VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

The nine volunteers who were arrested at Dehra Dun on the 31st of October were tried on the 1st instant. They were convicted of criminal trespass and fined rupee one each. The fine was collected out of the money in possession of the volunteers when they were arrested and the volunteers were consequently released.

TEZPUR CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, Nov. 2.

The office of the District Congress Committee, Tezpur, was searched yesterday while the secretary and other important Congress workers attached to the office were away in propaganda work. All papers cyclostyle and every article found in the office were taken away. The house of Srijut Kaliprosad Bora, an important Congress workers was also searched.

110 MORE AKALIS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 2.

110 Akalis were arrested at Guru-ka-bagh yesterday. They received the usual sentences. A certain number were discharged on account of age. The total arrests since the dispersals stopped come up to 3,856.

The Sikh Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee states that one of the Sikhs injured at Hasanabadal by the railway train has died.

AGRA MILLS STRIKE SETTLED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Nov. 1.

There was again a strike in the Agra United mills on the 30th ulto., this time about the wages of the last strike period. Matters would have gone worse but for the timely intervention of some Congress workers. Sriyuts Radha Mohan Gokul of Asahyoga Ashram, Nagpur, Jaspat Rai Kapoor and Gopeshwar Baboo Mehta had gone to see the Managing Agents to obtain their approval to a plan of forming a Labour Association at Agra, when they found that the mill-hands had gone on strike. They thus got a nice opportunity to explain to the labourers the advantages and necessity of Labour Unions and also to show the Managing Agents and Directors that it is easy and much to their advantage to have such matters decided through a Union. Both parties readily gave assent to the attempt at conciliation. Enquiries began and grievances were, noted down but no settlement could be arrived at that evening. An Association was formed and influential gentlemen were elected office-bearers. A labourer was elected Joint Secretary and 16 more were elected on the Committee. They also agreed to form fund, members contributing at the rate of one pice in a rupee at the time they got pay.

The Committee thus elected had a lengthy sitting, and authorised the above three gentlemen and Thakur Madho Singh to mediate on their behalf. An honourable settlment was effected, the mill authorities promising not to take any vindicative action, against the strikers, assuring sympathetic consideration whenever real grievances were put before them, and offering a 25 per cent extra reward on the work done by the labourers in their extra hours. The men resumed work peacefully, this morning.

END OF HOWRA FOUNDRY STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, November 1.

About ninety percent of the contractors' men employed at the Howrah Foundry of Messrs. Jessop and Co., who went out yesterday, resumed work today on the understanding that their dispute with the contractors would be arbitrated upon by a mixed committee. The men accepted their wages under protest.

MR. E. NORTON GIVES UP PRACTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, November 1.

Mr. Eardley Norton, has just returned to India after a long tour. He arrived at Madras on the 30th October and left for Calcutta yesterday. It is understood he has given up practice and is now on a pleasure trip.

FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It was really surprising to me, and I am sure it would have been such to, most of my comrades in the Provincial Congress Committee, to read the announcement of the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Nationlist Municipal Party, in your to-day's issue. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was definitely and in clear words charged to co-operate with the Nationalist Municipal Party, only if the latter consent to select and run Candidates who are full supporters of the Current Congress Programme. Yet I am surprised to see in the list of Candidates selected (of course provisionally) the names of such confirmed Anti-Programmists as Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Dr. M. B. Velkar and others who have publicly pronounced themselves as against the Current Programme. It is regretable that a Sub-Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee should so deliberately go against the mandate of the general body in this respect and do things which go far beyond the terms of reference. Will the members of the Provincial Congress Committee wake up at once and set right this mistake in order that it may not be misunderstood by the public?

A word is necessary regarding the action of the General Body of the P. C. C. in withholding support to the Anti-Programmists. Personally speaking, Councillors like Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Dr. Velkar, though they belong to the Anti's, have done much appreciable work in the Corporation. Still will the P. C. C. be justified in according support to candidates who are against the current Congress Programme?

Some may question the advisability of the above step. They may argue that Municipal Politics ought not to be mixed up with the major State Politics of the Nation. This is, indeed, a valid argument—but only to a certain extent. For instance, how will these candidates acquit themselves, if next year, the Minister of Education proposes to introduce Free and Compulsory Education in Bombay? He may, on behalf of the Government, express his readiness to meet a part of the expenditure, if the Municipality consents to the proposal. Then, will the Corporation accept this Government grant for its schools? According to the Current Programme of the Congress, our candidates are required to decline this grant with thanks, , rather than accept it and thus forge the chains of Government Interference with the free growth of partriotic spirit in the minds of our impressionable youths. Will the Anti's do it? If they will not do it, will the P. C. C. be right in supporting such persons? Will it not, then, be betraying the trust of the nation so solemnly reposed in them?

There may be one more answer to the above. Some may say: The report of the C-D Enquiry Committee is about to be published. It is quite probable that it may contain suggestions for a number of changes in the current programme. It is equally probable that the All-India Congress Committee may accept the changes suggested therein. Then, how shal we so very strictly adhere to the Current Programme? These are reasonable answers indeed. But will the P. C. C. be justified in anticipating things before they actually happen? Suppose the All-India Congress Committee re-affirms the Programme of Non-co-operation as originally laid down by Mahatma Gandhi then? Will not the P. C. C. become the laughing stock of the whole country? Will it not constitute a "Betrayal of Mahatma Gandhi" so soon after his incarceration? Yours, etc.

C. Y. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Oct. 25.

"A WARD ELECTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent to whom yo refer to in the Notes of the Day has hap pily hit off the spirit which actuated th issuing of a joint ticket by the ten would be candidates from the "A" Ward.

It is a pity that the name of Mr. H. J. Davis was included in the ticket, as it would now appear, against his wish will and desire, for which no doubt an apology is due to him, by those who took liberty with his name and person.

Allow me to assure him—and this I know is also true of another of the "untouchable" Mr. Hathurandas Trikumjee—that had no hand in it. However, I take this the earliest opportunity of tendering him my humblest and most abject apology for his name having been bracketed with mine, and I trust Mr. Devis will now get over the shock he must have felt in his name having appeared with mine. I also hope that prestige, if he lost any, will also be revived by this apology of mine.

Mr. H. J. Davis is standing, for want of another candidate—and I will not say for want of a better one as he does not claim that—as a representative of the European community, for which no doubt the said community cannot but be too grateful to him but allow me to ask him, in all humility, whether he is not running the same risk as he has just avoided by his disclaimer, of being bracketed with non-cooperators on the Corporation, as no doubt some members of that species are sure to be there. The risk that Mr. Davis will be running in that case will be greater as the period will be longer as he will have to associate with his equals for a period of three years. It is never late to mend and there is still time for Mr. Davis to reconsider his position as the elections take place in January. I make this suggestion to Mr. Davis on the assumption that he is still of the same mind and mentality as his letter in your to-day's issue discloses.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LIST.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, writes:—

"With reference to our recent announcement in this paper regarding claims for enrolment about which the Municipal Commissioner would hold an inquiry, we advise recipients of Notices from the Municipality, wherever possible, to attend personally with the rent receipts or other proofs of payment of rent preferably for April last, or failing this to request the candidates in their Wards to attend to the matter on their behalf. For those who are unable to adopt either of these courses we have made special arrangements, and such claiments are requested to present themselves at our office Arya Bhaban Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, or at Bhim Shroff's Building, Barbhaya Moholla, Mandvi, with the Notices received by them together with the rent receipts or other proofs, at least 24 hours before the date fixed for the inquiry. Recipients of Notices are informed that the Special Deputy Commissioners appointed to hold the inquiry are giving prompt and kindly consideration to every claim, and no fear need be entertained of unnecessary detention."

BYCULLA WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Motichand Gautamchand Shaha was one more candidate chosen by the tenants of the Byculla Ward at the meeting held on Tuesday night. Mr. J. Baptista is chosen from the "E" Ward and not "B".

We understand that Mr. Meyer Nissim is a candidate at the ensuing election of the Corporation from the "A" Ward (Fort) and that Mr. M. A. Haveliwala is a candidate at the same election from C. ward.

Dr. M. F. Bisat M. B. B. S., will stand as a candidate from the "E" Ward, at the next Municipal Election in 1923.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN U. K.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The report of the Indian Students' Department of the High Commissioner's office for the year ended the 31st of March shows that there are 1500 Indian students in the United Kingdom, of which 650 are at the London University, 150 each at the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and a further 150 at the Edinburgh University. The University authorities everywhere have been ready to remove difficulties of Indian students who, for their part, are taking more active part in games and social activities. The report refers to the difficulty created by some young Indians coming to England without preliminary enquiry or qualifications exempting them from entrance examinations, but says that despite unabated pressure on educational institutions in England, applications from students who have passed examinations in India exempting them from entrance examinations are carefully and sympathetically considered.

POONA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 31.

The election of the office-bearers of the local District Congress Committee was held on Saturday last as a result of which all the candidates of the 'No change Party' have been returned. A majority of the candidates of other political complexions having withdrawn, the election was practically uncontested. A number of the dissatisfied gentlemen of the 'Pro-change Party' had publicly threatened 'Satyagraha' and consequently, there seemed at one time considerable probability of trouble. But the idea seems to have been given up on the pressing entreaty, it is reported, of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, The dispute, however, does not seem to end here and it is stated that a complaint, questioning the validity of the election is shortly going to be made to the Provincial Congress Committee.

A 'Bengal-Flood-relief' committee has been formed with Mr. Hanmantram Ramnath as its chairman, and the enlistment of volunteers to collect funds is proceeding. The Aryan Cinema has given Rs. 140, the proceeds of a Sunday show to Dr. P. C. Ray.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

The removal of untouchability, which forms one of the chief items of the Non-cooperation Programme, seems to be engaging the earnest attention of prominent citizens. Meetings, attended by representatives of the depressed classes and other communities, were held and attempts have been made to find out a common and practical basis for the solution of this intricate problem. It is important to note in this connection, that Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, who represents the depressed classes on the All-India-Conpress-Committee, has given notice of a resolution to the local Municipal body, urging that the wells, and other water-stores in the Municipal area be thrown open to all classes regardless of their caste or creed.

Official and Personal.

Sir William Vincent and Sir Mohammad Shafi are visiting the Frontier shortly.

The Viceroy visited the Holkar College with His Highness Maharajah Holkar. His Excellency also witnessed a display by the Indore Boy Scouts.

The Governor of Bihar and Orissa and Lady Wheeler have left Ranchi for Patna.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd accompanied by Mr. Slanden, Assistant Private Secretary, and Captains Aird and Byron Aides-de-camp left Kirkee Station for Bombay on Thursday afternoon.—(A.P.)

In the Muharram Riot Case in Multan one Wasaya, who is alleged to have looted three shops has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on three counts the sentences to run concurrently.—(A. P.)

The Receiption Committee of the 2nd Kathiadwad Rajkeeya Parishad has issued a final pamphlet conferming 11th, 12th and 13th Novehber as fixed for the parishad as Wadhan camp. It is stated Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Messrs. Vallabhai Patel, Imam Bavagir, Natarajan and other eminent leaders expected to attend.

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

(Continued from previous page.)

Delhi a public meeting was held at which Dr. Ansari was the principal speaker. Dr. Ansari spoke at length of the great services of the Ali Brothers and spiritedly replied to Sir William Vincent's charges against them. He said the monthly expenditure of Maulana Mohammad Ali deputation was far less than that of the deputation headed by Mr. Hasan Imam which Government had sent. Dr. Ansari also announced that donations for the Angora Fund had already reached one lakh in Delhi.

AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 2.

The Ali Brothers' Day was observed here yesterday by holding a public meeting at night where speeches were delivered exhorting the Mahomedans not to stop short with the solution of the Khilafat question which was in sight but to persevere with Non-Cooperation movement till Swaraj was obtained, The restoration of the Khalif, it was pointed out, was meaningless without Indian Mussalmans being free to owe him allegiance.

AT AKOLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 2.

Yesterday evening, a mass meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Syed Yasin, when the citizens of Akola observed the Ali Brothers' Day and resolutions were unanimously passed congratulating the Ali Brothers and the other Karachi prisoners on their firmness and jail sufferings, and in view of the fact that the demands of the Turks and the Muslim world were about to be accepted, urging the Government of India to set at liberty all the Khilafat prisoners, and expressing its joy on the complete evacuation of Eastern Thrace by the Greeks and hoping that as a result of the coming Conference at Lausanne, the Turks would get Western Thrace and the whole of the Jazirat-ul-Arab, including Syria, Palestine and Iraq.

AT CALICUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Under the auspices of District Khilafat Committee, a largely attended public meeting was held on the local beach last evening, with Mr. P. Mohamed Koya, a local merchant, in the chair, to celebrate the Ali Brothers' Day. After solemn prayers, Mr. M. Gopal Menon moved a resolution expressing the great faith of the nation in the imprisoned brothers and their co-workers and appealing to the country to carry out the Congress programme.

Another resolution was also passed congratulating the Akali Satyagrahis on their successful non-violent non-cooperation and sacrifioces for the cause of the country and religion. All the speakers at the meeting urged the boycott of foreign cloth and use of Khaddar.

AT GORAKHPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GORAKHPUR, Nov. 2.

In a public meeting held on the 1st November in commemoration of the Ali Brothers' Day, several speeches were delivered, where in speakers specially dwelt upon non-violence and Khaddar. The following resolutions were unanimously passed. This meeting of the citizens of Gorakhpur considering the services done by the Ali Brothers in the cause of religion, nation and country add to their names the words "*Gazian-ul-Islam*" as a prefix and hopes that the country will also support it.

AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Bangalore November 1.

The Ali Brothers Day was observed here with a partial hartal. In the evening a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Mysore District Congress Committee. Hajee Oosaman Sait, Khilafat Secretary, presided. A large number of Mahomedans from the Cantonment area, many Hindus and also students clad in khaddar, were present. A procession, which was contemplated, was abanded.

AT BELGAUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 2.

The Ali Brothers' Day was observed at Belgaum yesterday. A mass meeting was held in the evening at the *dargah* Sjt. Malji presiding. Owing to indisposition Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande could not attend but sent a written message enligising the Ali Brothers' sacrifice and sedvices for the cause of Khilafat and Swarajya. Maulvi Qutbuddin Ahmed Messrs. Govindrao Masur and Majli delivered impressive speeches and exhorted the audience to fulfil the Non-Co-Operation programme. At night *Maulood Sharieff* was recited at the Jumma masjid.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of United Provinces Liberal Association at Allahabad. Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri was suggested for the presidentship of the coming session of the All-India National Liberal Federation, in place of Dr. Tej. Bahadur Sapru who would not be free from office in time to discharge the duties of the President.—(A. P.)

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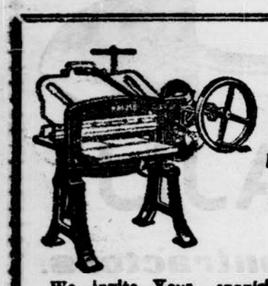

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INDIAN FINANCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

A large majority of the Indian States do not maintain any armed forces on an appreciable scale, because they are not by the conditions of their being, required to do so. They no doubt share in the benefits, such as they are, of a common Indian Army. *Prima facie*, therefore, the case for asking them to share a part, proportionate to their area or population, of the cost of the Indian Army seems fairly strong. But quite apart from grave questions of constitutional importance such as the control of such contingents in peace and their command in war, like similar questions yet unsolved, with regard to the Canadian Navy; apart from extremely difficult question of apportioning the cost according to the ability of the people concerned which will not permit the Indian States to pay anything like a fair share of their burden, there is the obvious financial difficulty of a *quid pro quo*. If British India calls upon the Indian States to take a share in the cost of the Army in India, may not the latter in fairness demand a share in the Indian Customs Revenue or the Indian Income Tax? It is futile to expect from this source any substantial relief to the Indian Military burden.

A Saving of 40 Crores.

In the details of the Military expenditure there are a number of item of ordnance and stores which runs into several crores. The supply of stores and ordnance annually works out to Rs. 5 crores in one department alone and may well suggest the advisability of establishing in India a Government arsenal on a large scale under the charge of the Commerce and Industries Department. Properly conducted and free from corruption, there is no reason why we should not save—in the freight charges, manufacturers' profits and middlemen's commission—about 50 per cent. of the amount now spent in these directions. The relief to the national purse will be very considerable. If these recommendations are adopted, the change in the Military Budget would be:—

Military Budget, 1922-23.
(In crores of rupees.)

Standing Army:		
Effective	.....	45.28
Non-Effective	.....	4.85
Home Military	.....	17.35
Marine (Net)	.....	1.37
Military Works	.....	4.65
Extra Interest	.....	17.14
		90.64
Less Receipts	.....	5.64
		85.00

Military Budget, Two Years hence.
(In crores of rupees.)

Standing Army	.....	15.00
First Reserve	.....	10.00
Territorial Reserve	.....	5.00
Navy and Air Forces	.....	5.00
Arsenal, etc.	.....	3.00
Extra Interest	.....	1.00
Home Charges	.....	10.00
		49.00
Less Receipts	.....	4.00
		45.00

In these the "Home" Charges will be progressively diminishing to vanishing point, while the extra interest due to military and naval expenditure would grow to about 5 crores at most. On the existing basis this would make a saving of forty crores a year in the Army Charges alone.

KARNATAK EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Nov. 1.

Prof. Kalelker, President-elect, Karnatak Provincial Educational Conference arrived from Ahmedabad to-day. The party was accorded enthusiastic reception everywhere in the Karnatak on its way to Hubli by prominent leaders. Arrangements regarding the Conference have been completed and delegates are coming in. The Ali Brothers' Day was celebrated by the Congress and Khilafat Committees to-day with great eclat.

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PRESIDENCY JAIL OUTBREAK

"WARDERS FIRE AGAINST ORDERS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA November, 1.

In his report on the outbreak at the Presidency Jail which occurred on October 1st, Mr. Keays, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who held an enquiry says he examined 46 witnesses including 27 prisoners. He quotes the statement of Dr. Young, Superintendent, who took charge on September 26th that the morale of the staff was of a very low order, the convicts most rebellious and discipline practically nil and adds since the outbreak Dr. Young has had portions of the workshop dug up and has found lethal weapons hidden in various places, and this could only have been done with the connivance and knowledge of some of the jail staff. The report deals with the treatment of a convict Abdul Rahman who was considered by Dr. Young to be one of the ringleaders and who was ordered to wear splints in order to find out if he was a malingerer. It is understood that the story of weights being attached to his legs is entirely an invention and that weights that were eventually found with him were placed on his legs by some of the convicts for the purpose of supporting the story of torture. The report relates to the sequence of events in connection with the outbreak remarking that after removing Abdul Rahaman from the hospital convicts proceeded to arm themselves with various weapons from the jute mills and workshop. A thousand men could arm themselves from these places and with most dangerous weapons such as iron spindles.

FIRING AGAINST ORDERS.

The report continues that as soon as alarm bell was sounded warders came out and proceeded to the armoury to get their ammunition and telephonic messages were sent for police assistance. The Superintendent came up and took charge shouting to the convicts estimated from three hundred to five hundred that unless they dispersed, he would have to fire at them whereupon some of the guard fired into the air and into the ground though no orders to fire had been given. The Superindtendent tried to stop them but the guard continued to fire in desultory fashion for some time. Eventually he managed to get them to desist. After Mr. Wilson, Deputy Superintendent of Police had taken over charge and been hit by a missile, convicts began to come out of jute mill and were eventually marched back to their quarters without further trouble. Two of the warders were slighty hurt and three convicts wounded, two of them slightly. There was no instance of any prisoner attempting to escape over the jail wall. The Superintendent is of opinion that the outbreak was the result of a plot by convicts. The Magistrate does not agree but is of the opinion that the treatment of Abdul Rahaman was successfully used by the ringleaders as a means to inflame the other convicts to mutiny.

The resolution on the report says: The Governor-in-Council has no hesitation in accepting the conclusion in the report. He is particularly concerned at the want of discipline amongst the warders which led to their firing without orders. Necessary action is being taken departmentally to deal with that and other points raised in the report.

INDIA AND PROTECTION.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

We find that the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission has attracted extensive attention both in this country and in the United Kingdom. This is to be welcomed from more than one point of view. The questions discussed by the Commission are of very great complexity, and the decisions to which they have come are of far-reaching importance to India. The more, therefore, the matter is debated, the more thought and enquiry are stimulated, and the issues become clearer and more distinct. It is imperative that, before the Indian Legislature is able to deliver its final judgment in the matter, all sides of the questions under consideration should be discussed in the public Press in an impartial and judicious spirit. This is required more urgently, especially in view of the vital difference between the majority and the minority in the Commission on certain matters of importance. What appears to us most extraordinary is the way in which some of the critics in the British Press have endeavoured to prejudice the Minute of Dissent by describing it as a document inspired purely by political motives. We fail to see how this differentiation between the main Report and the Minute of Dissent can be justified on broad and general grounds. The fiscal policy of a country is not merely a question of pure economics. It is pre-eminently a question of practical politics. Besides, the recommendations of the majority on some of the most important points such as Cotton Excise and Imperial Preference, do not show that their authors concerned themselves with these questions from motives of a purely economic character.

A Calcutta message says:—

A party of Gurkha armed police was requisitioned that day to guard Messrs. Jessop and Co's Howrah Foundry owing to a fracas between the labour contractors and their men yesterday. About four hundred men, mostly boiler makers and coolies under the contractors, came to the foundry to-day but refused to work unless they were paid their wages, inclusive of four days' holiday during the Pujas and left the foundry in a body.

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SHIVARAM KHUBCHAND MULTANI,
Barbhaya Moholla,
Bombay, 13th February 1922

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CERTIFICATES AND ADDRESS.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometime and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transactien and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and Palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my nancial losses—

Bombay, 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY.

BOMBAY, 31-7-18,

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and hfs predictions in various businesses are found quite true. He also gives the accourate figures of fluctuations in varieus shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his visit. I have earned a good deal in shares and piece-goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND RAOJI,

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CLEARNESS of speech so essential to Army officers is ensured by Peps. They preserve the voice, prevent that vocal weakness commonly known as "officers throat," and keep the throat and larynx clear and healthy. Peps also strengthen and fortify the lungs against the chilly night air of the hill country.

DURING those periodic dust storms which are veritable death-dealers to people with weak lungs, the value of Peps is self-evident. They thoroughly disinfect the throat, invigorate the bronchial glands and keep the air-passages and lungs free from dust particles and dangerous germs.

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LASTLY it should never be forgotten that Peps are a true breatheable remedy, and are always invaluable for keeping the throat, chest and lungs strong and healthy under the many varying weather conditions that prevail in our climate.

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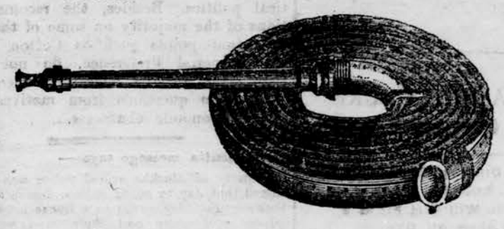

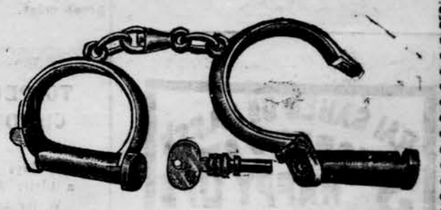

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